Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930.

Alabama

NEGROES TO HOLD BETTER HOME WEEK

Committee Appointed To Direct Observance In This City

The better homes campaign among the negroes in Montgomery for the week of April 27 to May 3 will be under the direction of a committee headed by Annie M. Boynton, who has accepted the chairmanship at the request of the national organization's president, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur. Dr. James Ford is executive director.

Leaders in the civic work of the colored citizens have undertaken to form committees to help all negro families to a knowledge of the ways in which at minimum cost they can make substantial improvements in the convenience, comfort and attractiveness of their own homes and premises.

The program may consist in part of lectures, discussions and exhibits, but the most important means for promoting better homes has proved to be the contests for better upkeep of premises, improvement of kitchens and of gardens. Whole neighborhoods have been transformed in many regions through the South and elsewhere as a result of the interest of local colored citizens in the beautification and improvement of their homes and premises.

In rural districts, this work is accomplished in cooperation usually with the negro home demonstration agent and teachers of home economics in the public schools and negro colleges. In cities, there has been active cooperation also with the urban league and the colored women's clubs and parent-teacher associations as well as with the schools.

A very useful feature of many of the city campaigns has been the remodeling of one or more houses which were previously in rundown condition. Under the direction of the chairman of the local committee, pupils in the local schools or members of local civic clubs have frequently performed themselves the necessary labor in repairing fences and porches, in painting and whitewashing, in planting trees, shrubs and gardens and in making the home sanitary, convenient and attractive in every detail.

In cities, there are often also demonstration of the best types of new houses that can be built for negroes, and these are completely furnished by their committees with the cooperation of teachers of home economics and explained and demonstrated during better homes week by a committee of hostesses. Excellent examples of this type of demonstration have been held in Greenville, S. C., and Little Rock, Ark.

NEGRO DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCES NAMES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

Birmingham Reporter

10-22-30

Birmingham, Ala

The Eighth Annual Appeal among colored people for the Community Chest in Birmingham is headed by Dr. B. J. Anderson. The first meeting was held at the Colored Y. W. C. A. Friday. At this meeting the colored division was organized.

In his introductory remarks, Chairman Anderson called attention to the fact that if the program would succeed a greater number of people must be reached this year for donations than ever before. He enlisted the support of his conference. W. B. Driver was announced co-chairman. Dr. H. C. Bryant is chairman of the executive committee; E. M. Shorter, chairman of the Men's Division; E. A. Bradford, chairman of the Donation Committee; J. W. Commons, Asst. Chairman of Donation Committee; E. A. Brown, chairman of Speakers' Bureau; J. C. L. Curry, chairman of Postoffice Employees; Andrew Walker, chairman, Industrial Division; A. G. Gaston, chairman of Men's Division at Fairfield; Rev. J. T. Smiley, chairman Men's Division at Pratt City; and Rev. M. Moreland, asst.; Jerry Collins, T. C. I. Hospital Workers, and Delia Bradford, asst.; Albert Gaines, chairman of Pullman Porters, and Edward Graham, asst.

The Women's Division is headed by the well-known writer and club woman, Mrs. R. M. Neely. Her associates are: Mrs. Augusta Zuber, chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, chairman of Speakers' Bureau; Mrs. J. E. Hutchinson, asst. to Mrs. Bryant; Mrs. Lena Massey, chairman of Fraternal Organizations, and Mrs. Epsie Woods, asst.; Mrs. O. E. Adams, General Secretary, and her assistant is Mrs. L. T. Parker.

Donation Committee

Mrs. A. M. Brown is chairman and Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, co-chairman; Mrs. R. M. Neely, Mrs. Mattie Dinkins, Mrs. W. J. Oliver, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. B. J. Anderson, Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. Glennie Thomas, Mrs. J. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. H. Calloway, Mrs. Mary McCarroll, Mrs. Ida W. Hawkins, Mrs. Ida Ford, Mrs. Louise Blount, Mrs. Mary J. Rhodes, Mrs. Sallie Daniels, Mrs. Bessie Wisdom, Mrs. A. M. DeYampert, Mrs. R. P. Elliott, Mrs. E. B. Hall, Mrs. Wm. Montgomery, Mrs. L. L. Chamblis, Mrs. Robert Biddings, Mrs. C. T. Mabry, Mrs. Robert Holston, Mrs. E. A. Bradford, Mrs. R. T. Brown, Mrs. David Lane, Mrs. James Halsey, Mrs. L. R. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Mickle, Mrs. John W. Goodgame, Mrs. Pat Lawson, Mrs. Ollie Smedley, Mrs. Cleo Williams, Mrs. Blaine M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Jessie Reed, Mrs. H. G. Clayborne, Mrs. M. G. McCall, Mrs. Dave Jones, Mrs. C. B. McQueen, Mrs. A. M. Walker Mrs. E. W. Hayes, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Mrs. Pat Brown, Mrs. B. B. Dobbins, Mrs. C. W. Brooks, Mrs. Y. M Washington, Mrs. J. M. Ozan, Mrs A. G. Robertson, Mrs. P. D. Davis Mrs. F. D. Bradford, Mrs. Ellen Rosser, Mrs. Ira Evans, Mrs. P. S. Mo ten, Mrs. J. D. Mosely, Mrs. T. R. Gaillard, Mrs. T. C. Windham, Mrs. Alice Bates, Mrs. Fred L. Woodson, Mrs Lena Massey, Mrs. T. D. Purdie, Mrs Ellen Marshall, Mrs. Pearl Howard Mrs. Jennie Dixon, Mrs. M. J. Heard Mrs. D. J. McCall, Mrs. Brady Richardson, Mrs. Myrtle Thompson. Mrs Mary McGinnis, Mrs. Chester Mims Mrs. Hattie Heath, Mrs. Daisy Harris Mrs. Lucy Tankersley, Mrs. Carrie Lomax, Mrs. Lena Sherrod, Mrs. Wil Toney, Mrs. E. M. Shorter, Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Driver, Mrs. Pauline Fletcher, Mrs. W. E. Lacy, representing St. Mark School; Mrs. R. A. Blount, Mrs. E. M. Taggart, Mrs. Edgar Wilson, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. L. T. Parker, Mrs. John Anderson, and Mrs. P. F. Clark.

The Donation Committee of the Men's Division is headed by E. A. Bradford, and his associates are: J. W. Commons, Jesse Jones, Peter F. Clark, James E. Kelley, C. B. Nichols, Oscar W. Adams, C. C. Rasberry, J. C. Harrison, S. J. Bennett, H. L. Conley, Ernest Ford, Dr. J. C. Johnson, Dr. W. L. Brown, H. M. Strickland Dr. W. R. Brown, E. H. White, B. L. Windham, Grand Master W. T. Woods, Dr. L. U. Goins, Ralph Harper, Dr. E. W. Taggart, L. L. Chamblis, Rev. M. Sears, Dr. D. W. Porter, Dr. N. J. Broughton, Bishop B. G. Shaw, Bishop R. T. Brown, Damon Lee, Amos Williams, Rev. E. M. Morton, R. A. Blount, and Dr. U. G. Mason.

The headquarters of the Colored Division is located at the Acme Finance Corporation, 1620 4th Avenue North, Birmingham; and what information may be desired as to the activities of the Colored Division may be had at this address.

According to Dr. Anderson, chairman, conferences will be held from time to time, and every committeeman is requested to attend these meetings promptly and lend whatever assistance they are able to give.

A strong appeal is made for men of heart, spirit, and soul to come forward now in the name of humanity to the aid of the less fortunate.

Chest drive starts November 3 and will continue through the 8th.

BOARD MAKES HOME FOR CHARITY WORK

W. B. Driver Will Make Talk To Show Appreciation Of His People

All associations interested in maintaining the new Bethlehem House at 801 North Forty-Sixth Street, will be represented on the program at the dedication to be held at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday.

A new brick building has recently been completed on a lot given by the City Mission Board, which contributes to the operating expenses of the institution. It is also a beneficiary of the Community Chest, and receives assistance in its playground work ffom the Park and Recreation Board.

Dedication By Bishop

The dedicatory address will be by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth. An address will be made by Mrs. J. W. Downs, administrative secretary, Home Department of the Council. The ceremony will be closed with prayer by the Rev. W. E. Morris, presiding elder, Birmingham district.

Mrs. Mary B. Russell, president, City Missions Board, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will preside at the dedication ceremonies. A short history of the home's work will be given by Mrs. E. H. Newsome, secretary of the board. Talks will be made by Harry Early, representing the Community Chest; Mrs. Isaac Morris, president, North Alabama Conference Missionary Society, M. E. Church, South; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Mrs. George R. Stuart, of the Bethlehem House Board of Trustees, and others.

Negroes Assist In Work

Mrs. J. R. White, in charge of the house, will be introduced by Mrs. Maude Palmer Henderson, house superintendent on the City Mission Board. Bethlehem House is a community center for negroes, and Mrs. White is assisted by two trained negro workers. W. B. Driver, representing the negroes, will express their appreciation.

Music will be furnished by the Glee Club of Miles Memorial College, a negro college at Vineville operated by the Southern Methodist Church.

The City Health Department is planning to conduct a clinic at the center.

$15,904 IS SAVED BY WELFARE BOARD

Mrs. Tunstall's Annual Report Shows Department's Work For Children

In a report on the operation of the State Child Welfare Department for the past fiscal year, submitted yesterday at the annual meeting held in the office of Gov. Graves, of the Alabama State Child Welfare Commission, Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director of the Department shows that comparing the statement of actual expenditures made during the year, with the budget adopted by the Commission for the same period, there was a saving effected in salaries, traveling expenses, children's aid bills and the cost of the Summer school, of $15,904.37. The annual appropriation for the department is $125,000. The departmental budget adopted by the Commission each year, is kept well within this amount.

Savings shown were generally effected, it is stated, on account of inability of the executive committee and the director, on account of scarcity of trained workers, to complete the departmental staff here as planned, and also through the obtaining of action through county child welfare units in the interest of avoiding in any instance, the separation or breaking up of families.

With a limited staff, it is said, sufficient investigations have not always been

nade and counties have committed children which ought not to have been received from the county or should have gone to other agencies. For this reason, it is added, "the Division has found itself with a load of children who are not suitable for placement in foster homes. It is like a bank filled with frozen assets, there can be no turnover. Until the staff could be supplemented with a number of sufficiently trained workers to give proper care to children already received and to make suitable investigations of other applications, it seemed well not to allow the division to become responsible for more children than it could promise service to, or for more children not suitable for foster home placement."

It was evidently, never the intention of the Legislature, Mrs. Tunstall says in her report to create a great centralized bureau at Montgomery, where children would come for any service at all which could be and should be rendered in the county, but rather to establish a State Department primarily for the purpose of developing local responsibility of promoting local agencies to meet the needs of the child in its own home whenever posisble and in its own community whenever possible.

"Every county in Alabama, it is stated except one, now has a county-wide child welfare agency. 63 have uniform county child welfare boards with all time paid workers, and it is added that: 'The promise of child welfare work in Alabama lies in these county boards and their paid workers.'"

Within the fiscal period stated, it is shown in addition, the children's aid division received requests for assistance to 427 families, which involved 820 children, of which number, the Child Welfare Department assumed guardianship of 127. These children were received through the juvenile courts of the counties in which they resided, and came to the division only after efforts had been made to care for them in their own communities. They were given special care and training in the 102 boarding homes which the division has within a radius of 30 miles of Montgomery. The same division, during the year, placed 132 children, 87 in free foster homes, 25 with relatives, five at wages, three were returned to other states.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Connecticut

Courant
Hartford, Conn.

15 1930

COLORED SOCIAL CENTER

Mr. Simpson Commends Recent Move in Behalf of Negroes

To the Editor of The Courant:—

Having read your editorials on Haiti and the Negro Social Center, I appreciate the spirit that was contained in both. The attitude of goodwill and racial uplift for all men regardless of race seems to me to be the policy of your paper.

The need of a community center in Hartford is very great. Such a place would afford means of fullest expression of the highest community life of the Negro. It is true that in most places the Negro has been put in congested districts and has made the best of it. The people of Hartford realize that to have a better neighbor is to provide better facilities for the expression of the best that is in the life of all people. I feel that the committee which is making arrangements and studying conditions in order not to include too much in its program has made a wise start. It will do well to consult the people as a whole and their needs.

The only way to solve the Negro problem is with the Negro as an equal participant in what is intended for his welfare. I feel that the committee will find the Negroes willing to cooperate in anything that is worthy to all human beings in affording an opportunity for the expression of their fullest life. Again, I want to thank you for your good editorial, and the fair treatment that the Negro has received through your columns.

FRANK T. SIMPSON.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1930.

Courant
Hartford, Conn.

JAN 31 1930

Bettering North End Conditions.

No more vital need exists in Hartford today than that of erecting a social and recreational center for the Negro propulation of the north end of this city. Approximately 4000 members of the race live in Wards Two, Three, Four and Five, and at present the six churches which serve the race in that area are the only social media. An attempt to set up a social center on Avon Street failed when it became obvious that most of the space in the acquired building would be needed for the work of the Day Nursery which is housed there. Negro boys and girls of the north end have only a limited outlet for their activities, and, because of their growing number, the problem has steadily become more pressing.

To undertake a campaign for funds to construct and maintain a building which will do for the Negro race what the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are doing in another field is a splendid project. Such a movement should have the support of the public as a whole. But before embarking upon the project, the needs of the residents of the north end should be studied fully. After all, no one knows better than the Negroes themselves what is necessary for the betterment of their community life.

The project should enlist the aid and advice of all of the recognized community and church leaders of that section. Only then will the campaign committee be completely aware of the need that must be filled. Such cooperation will also prevent possible duplication of effort. Members of the race have already begun to take steps to ameliorate conditions there, and it is of importance that their work and plans be correlated, if advisable, with the program which is visualized by the Central Council of Social Agencies.

It is well recognized by Negro leaders of the north end that the delinquent problem among girls between the ages of 12 and 21 in that district is a serious one. At least one organized agency has been seeking to found an institution there for the housing of working girls and underprivileged girls. This project has not yet been fulfilled, but the agency has been able to find positions and homes for a number of young women who were in such need. It would be presumptuous to attempt to dictate a program for a project which is as yet only in embryo, but if steps are to be taken to better the conditions of community life in that district, it would seem that the problem of providing decent housing facilities for the young working women who lack homes of their own should be an important part of the committee's plan.

DAY
NEW LONDON, CONN.

FEB 27 1930

Negroes in Hartford

FOLLOWING police investigation of a rather atrocious murder in Hartford, reporters wandering in the Negro quarter of the city discovered conditions which would be intolerable for whites and would be intolerable for the colored people of Hartford if they knew better, or had means to lift themselves out of frightful economic conditions.

Crowded, dirty, dismal homes were found. Repairs are almost unknown. The buildings are virtually worthless. Leaky roofs add to stagnant water found in most cellars. Some of the "tenants" pay no rent, but even so they seem to be paying too high a price.

All this evidently results from immigration of hundreds of Negroes from the South to the North. Deluded into believing that they would find more work at better pay up here, they have come to Hartford as Mohammedans go to Mecca. In Hartford they have not even found true the dream of equality of opportunity.

Such conditions call for some sort of cure. Perhaps a good advertising campaign in the South would do—one to break the fond illusions of so many would-be emigrants.

DAY
NEW LONDON, CONN.

APR 14 1930

Negro Welfare Council Addressed by Dr. Starr

General Health Measures was the subject of the talk given by Dr. R. M. Starr of this city at the Sunday forum of the Negro Welfare council yesterday afternoon. Dr. Starr described briefly the different kinds of diseases, acute and chronic, those caused by germs and those inherited, those most prevalent and those which are comparatively infrequent. He stressed the point that the aim of modern medicine is preventive rather than curative, and he suggested general means of avoiding ill health. At the conclusion of his talk, he answered questions asked informally by members of the audience.

Miss Mary Wright played a piano selection, Roses of Desire, by Heintz, and Mrs. B. Inby recited The Parson's Vacation. Punch and cakes were served.

Mrs. Laura Coleman, chairman of the council, presided at the forum.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

APR 28 1930

COUNCIL APPROVES SOCIAL CENTER PLAN

Agencies Enclose Project for North-End Costing From $150,000 to $250,000.

FOR NEGROES AND OTHERS

Community House Planned to Accomodate Weekly Attendance of 5,000.

The erection and operation of a community house, costing from $150,000 to $250,000, in the north section of the city, which would be a recreational, educational and social center for the Negro community and the neighborhood within its area of influence, was endorsed at the annual meeting of the Council of Social Agencies in the Webster Memorial building yesterday afternoon. The council approved the project as recommended by its special committee composed of Charles J. Bennett, chairman; Ralph D. Cutler, Howard P. Drew, Mrs. R. Augustus Lawson and Mrs. Edward H. Lorenz.

In the committee report, however, there was no mention of a location for the community house nor of the procedure whereby the money will be made available. The entire plan was approved by the council, including a recommendation that the Women's league

CHARLES J. BENNETT

on Avon street retain its organization and identity and endeavor to work out

with the new organization a satisfactory agreement whereby the ... would assume complete ... for the operation of the day nursery at the new building as one unit in the new enterprise.

Community House Need.

The need of such a community house in the north end has long been felt, both by Negro residents and social welfare agencies coming in contact with these families, and the committee was appointed to survey the field and bring in recommendations. The plan calls for the organization of clubs and classes under competent leadership corresponding to the recreational and educational interests and needs of the community. It includes the maintenance of specialized services of various kinds, a day nursery, swimming pool, gynasium, vocational guidance and employment facilities, forums, lectures, concerts, the furnishing of advice and guidance to individuals, families and groups, the study of conditions in the area served by the organization and the planning of an adequate program of health and social services aimed specifically at the needs of this area. The committee also urges the establishment of close working relationships with health and social agencies in the city in order that their facilities and resources might be incorporated most effectively into such a well-rounded community program.

The project as adopted also calls for a self-perpetuating board of trustees of not less nor more than ten members to hold title to all property, to sponsor all campaigns for capital funds, to have charge of the investment of permanent funds and to have power of approval over the annual operating budget, contracts and appointments to the paid staff. An inter-racial board of directors is also proposed to consist of fifteen members, serving in three groups for overlapping terms of three years each, the first board to be appointed by the board of trustees. The board of directors would have the responsibility for all matters not specifically allocated to the jurisdiction of the trustees.

This would give the board of directors the primary responsibility for the program of work, working relationship with other agencies and terms and conditions under which the facilities of the community house should be available to by the directors with approval of the trustees. A membership, consisting of all persons over 18 years of age who pay $1 annual dues, is also proposed. This, in brief, is the set-up endorsed by the council.

Gym and Auditorium.

The facilities planned include a combination gymnasium and auditorium accommodating at least 500, with the floor space fifty by sixty feet, and with a stage. The swimming pool would be at least sixty by twenty feet. The day nursery is designed to care for 100 children, and from five to seven rooms are planned for clubs and classes. Another smaller gymnasium for use when the large floor is used for auditorium purposes is also provided. A room for library and study purposes especially for school children is proposed, and also a room for a health station supervised by the Visiting Nurse association. Another room is suggested for use as a district office for family welfare agencies. Other facilities are at least two bowling alleys, at least two social lobbies or general recreation room, lockers rooms and toilets for men and women, and office accommodations for a staff of at least six. The building would be 300,000 cubic feet in size and would provide accommodation for about 100 clubs and classes, making possible a weekly attendance of 5,000. The committee estimates it would be running to capacity in from three to five years after opening.

With the acceptance of the report and its recommendations by the members of the council, the plan now goes to the council's executive committee for further action which is expected to be taken soon.

Day Again President.

Former Judge George H. Day was re-elected president of the council; Mrs. E. H. Lorenz, first vice-president; Mrs. Anne O. Parker, second vice-president, and Miss Roswell Hawley, treasurer. The only change was the election of David Wise to succeed Herbert S. Murphy as treasurer.

Two changes were made in the personnel of the executive committee, Mr. C. W. Page, jr., and Maynard T. Hazen becoming members. Re-elected members were Mrs. E. S. Ayres, Mrs. B. T. Williams, Rabbi A. J. Feldman, Mrs. Joseph Merritt, Mrs. H. F. Fisher.

Members at Large.

Five new members-at-large were chosen, James L. Thomson, Dr. Donald B. Cragin, Roger H. Motten, Mrs. Stillman F. Westbrook and Newton C. Brainard, while the following were re-elected: Thomas Hewes, Herbert S. Murphy, Miss Edith Howard, Miss Roswell Hawley, Rabbi A. J. Fieldman, Mrs. Edward A. Deming, George H. Day, Philip P. Barton, George H. Holliste. and William S. Conning. The nominating committee included Mrs. Isaac W. Kingsbury, chairman, Herbert S. Murphy and Miss Roswell Hawley.

In addition to accepting reports of various committees the council voted to amend the constitution dividing the organization into five new conference groups: Family welfare, child welfare, protective work for young people, health and recreation, education and character building.

What is claimed as a world's record was established at Deep Bay in the Huon district of Southern Tasmania, when S. and E. Turnbull, with a double-handed saw, cut an 18-inch log in 12 seconds. The previous record was 14 4-5

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES
JUL 8 - 1930

WALSH STRESSES NEGRO PROBLEM

Demands Best Thought and Attention of the City Says Report.

CITES NEW ENVIRONMENT

Increase in Number of Local Families Receiving Aid Is Shown.

The Negro problem in Hartford presses for a nearly solution," declares the report of Dr. William H. Walsh's survey of the city's welfare activities, submitted to Mayor Batterson yesterday.

"It demands the best thought and attention of the city, the welfare agencies and the employers of labor at whose invitation the majority of these families came to Hartford."

This aspect of the report is deemed of particular significance in view of the recent decision of postpone indefinitely, the proposed $200,000 Negro community center in the north section of the city, which the Council of Social Agencies had approved as a part of its welfare work in this field. Discission arose in the Negro population which was to have benefited, over the plans.

"The removal of large numbers of Negroes from their mildly tropical southern environment to the more rigorous and uninviting climate of a New England community, with an equal disturbance of social and economic customs, cannot help but intensify the problems of their care and adjustment to the new conditions. Add to this the acute problem of unemployment which has faced Hartford during the past winter, and it is seen that the care of Negro families has become one of the major problems of relief agencies.

"A study of welfare work among Negroes, made in 1928, by the Charity Organization society," the report points out, "showed that while the total number of families aided had risen from 535 in 1918 to 635 in the first half of 1928, the number of Negro families helped had risen from 18 in 1918 to 202 in the first half of 1928, or in percentages, from 3.3 to 30.9.

"In the first six months of 1928, 22 per cent. of the amount expended for relief by the Charity Organization society went to the support of Negroes. In the same period, 50.5 per cent. of the families to whom relief was given for unemployment, under-employment or insufficient income, were Negroes.

Mayor Aids Synagogue Fund

Mayor Batterson Tuesday presented a check to the Congregation Agudas Achim, to start the drive for $20,000 needed by the congregation to meet its indebtedness caused by erection of the new synagogue on Greenfield street.

Left to right are shown: William Vogel, chairman of the finance committee of the congregation; Irving L. Kaufman, chairman of the committee planning the drive; I. Sherman, treasurer of the congregation and Mayor Walter E. Batterson.

those who would use them. It would also be responsible for the study of conditions in the community to be served, for the promotion of public understanding of the work of the organization and for the administrative policies and procedure. The directors, too, would elect a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer annually, and in addition an executive secretary would be appointed

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

D.C.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 30 1930

CAPITAL WILL STUDY NEGROES' PROBLEMS

Relationship of Ill Health and Unemployment Is to Be Observed.

PLAN TRAINING CENTERS

Because of the apparent relationship between a lowered health rate and a present condition of unemployment, three colored national agencies this week will begin a study of conditions affecting the Negro here, following the lead of the Federation of Civic Associations, the units of which will cooperate with the agencies at work. An organization meeting of a committee in charge of promotion of the Washington phase of the national "vocational opportunity campaign" promoted by the National Urban League April 20-27, will be held tomorrow at 5 o'clock, at the Twelfth Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association.

All types of occupations will be considered and discussed, especially with reference to placement of the Negro in other than traditional vocations. The campaign will be developed to emphasize the importance of work and wages in the scheme of Negro American life, and the pursuit of accepted practices and theories in the search for a larger place in occupations.

Propaganda to Be Prepared.

It will also seek to disseminate propaganda to expose fallacies respecting the ability of Negroes to do only the laborious and menial types of work.

As the increase of tuberculosis among Negroes during the past two years is attributed to loss of traditional employments throughout the country, the sixteenth annual celebration of Negro health week, beginning today, under sponsorship of Tuskegee Institute, will give special attention to conditions surrounding Negro employment and the advisability of organization of national welfare programs.

Women's Employment.

Employment of colored women here was the subject of special investigation yesterday by Mrs. M. Moselle Griffin, of Philadelphia, director of the industrial relations department of the National Association of Colored Women. Following a conference with Miss Mary Anderson, of the Department of Labor, Mrs. Griffin called an industrial conference of colored women to meet here early in May, by which time a survey of workers in personal service will have been completed.

The conference will seek to develop training centers to raise the efficiency of women already employed and secure other openings for them. It will be made up of approximately 50 delegates representing 42 States where federations of colored women are organized, as well as the larger industrial centers where colored women have been employed in textile industries. The survey will classfiy these centers into three groups and formulate three programs for welfare development wherever colored women are employed.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Georgia.
6

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

As an emblem or symbol of favorable response to the appeal of the Community Ches., as a means of distinguishing those who contribute from those who have not given, the campaign committee of the Community Chest has agreed upon the policy of giving every subscriber a red feather to put in his hat. This red feather will be so significant as an indicator of social vision on the part of the wearer, the cause under consideration and the worthiness of the member agencies, the red feather group will show such a line of demarcation between those who care and those who seem not to c re that it is expected every person in Atlanta, white and colored, who is in a position to give will contribute so as to be counted among those who are "loving their neighbors as themselves" including their unfortunate neighbors. So enthusiastic and determined is J. W. Dobbs, the general chairman, and so hopeful is he of the universal response that he said at the last general meeting, "We shall make it a disgrace and humiliation for any person to be seen who does not wear a red feath between November 12 and 25." Constitution

Rev. J. W. Word, one of the leading presiding elders of the C. M. E. church, provoked prolonged and sustained applause when he stated, "I not only want a red feather in my hat, I want a $25 red feather," which means that Brother Word is going to subscribe $25 toward the support of the Chest. How is that for the pupit? How many other members of the "cloth aristoc cy" will join their fellow comrade with a red feather of equal valuation? There will be many who can give only $1 and that $1 will represent as great a sacrifice on their part as the Reverend Word's $25. There will be a red feather in their hats, however. The main thing is that everybody must have a red feather. There are some who can pay more than the Reverend Word and many who will have to pay less, but most of us can pay enough to entitle us to a red feather.

The house-to-house campaign committee has as its slogan, "A Dollar from Every House Canvassed!" The enthusiasm of the campaign is becoming contagious. Dr. Butler, head of the organization committee, has already begun to collect some cash, believe it or not! This grand master of 30 years is a grand manager. The big gifts committee has begun to organize and select its personnel. Follow the lead of the Reverend Word and wear a l feather between November 12 and 27!

11-9-30

The committee with H. S. Barnwell as chairman, who has charge of the schedule of ways and means of entertaining the Interracial Seminar which will be in the Gate City November 14 and 15, has announced the following program for these days:

When the party arrives at the Peachtree Station at 9:30 Friday morning, they will be met and conducted on a sight-seeing trip over Atlanta, taking in the points of interest, but paying particular attention to the negro colleges, public schools, parks, business section and residential section, emphasis being placed upon the bad as well as the good points. This trip is under the direction of Rev W. J. Faulker. Lunch will be served at Morehouse College, after which discussions led by the following persons will take place at a meeting: "Back ground Negro Life in Atlanta," Dr John Hope; "Local Interracial Committee," W. A. Bell; "Negro Public Schools," A. T. Walden; "Negro Social Welfare Problems," F. B. Washington; "Negro In the Courts," T. W. Holmes; "Labor Situation," C. W. Washington. It happens that each of these men is a leader in the particular field about which he will talk. Dinner will be served at Clark University in the evening, after which a discussion of negro womanhood will be led by Mesdames Kemper Harreld, C. M. Pitts, Tobie Grant, George Washburn and Miss Dobbs.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, breakfast will be served at Spelman College. A meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 10 o'clock, at which time the discussion will center around "Religion As It Relates to the Negro Church," with the following leaders: B. E. Mays, Dr. D. D. Crawford, President M. S. Davage, President W. A. Fountain, Rev. A. B. McCoy, Dr. Howard Thurman and Dr. C. B. Hubert. After lunch the visitors will depart to other climes.

Atlanta Ga.

The week of November 9 to 15 has been selected as National Negro Achievement Week by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity which is an annual week observed by this organization in order to acquaint all groups, creeds, classes and colors of the American public with concrete examples of the negro's contributions to civilization in general as well as particular fields. During the week the local chapters will send speakers to the various schools and other public meeting places to give information relative to some of the most important achievements of our group in various fields. As a grand finale to all the features of the week, the Atlanta chapters will present "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," a cantata by Coleridge Taylor, the great colored English composer, at the First Congregational church Sunday evening, November 16, at 8 o'clock. This musical feast will be rendered by a chorus of picked voices and an orchestra under the direction of Professor Kemper Herreld, a member of the Omega fraternity and of the faculty of Morehouse College. Anyone who has witnessed one of these treats under the baton of this accomplished musician will not have to be urged to attend "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast." The admission is free and the public is most cordially invited to come out and show its appreciation of the accomplishments of the group.

In extending a personal invitation to the members of the Congregational convention of Georgia and South Carolina to be present at the fortieth annual convention to be held in the Gate City on November 19 through the 23, Rev. W. J. Faulkner said in part: "Everything is being done for your comfort, your enjoyment, and inspiration. You will miss a wonderful experience if you fail to come and we will be greatly disappointed. . . . Elaborate plans have been perfected for you to see historic points of interest about this wonderful city Saturday afternoon. Then on the Sabbath, we will all "worship and bow down and kneel before the Lord our Maker" and enjoy a spiritual feast at morning and evening services. On Sunday afternoon Secretary George N. White, who witnessed the jubilee celebration in Angola during the year, has been invited to deliver the principal address and is expected to have a challenging message.

The public is cordially invited to both daily and evening sessions.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Georgia.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN
JAN 4 - 1930

For Social Welfare

The North Georgia conference o the Methodist Episcopal church south, has taken a progressive and high moral stand on a number o problems which confront the country. It stressed the need of cultivating the will to peace "and with it the sentiment of good will and fraternity towards all the peoples o the world." It urged that church people pay more attention to prison reform.

A point which the conference attacked with vigor and courage is that of race relations.

"One great drawback in dealing with the negro is our ignorance of him, his institutions and attitudes," said the report of the committee on temperance and social service. It demanded considerate treatment for the negro.

The committee's attitude on temperance will be widely indorsed. It declared: "A great obligation rests upon the church to create and maintain an attitude of friendliness towards prohibition and temperance. A new program of temperance education is needed today. Many of the great dailies, magazines, movies and loose conversation create a hostile attitude toward temperance. To offset this the church should have a very definite program of temperance education."

Such frank discussion of social topics merits commendation. Those who say that the church has no business in promoting social welfare usually are friendly to some evil which the church seeks to correct. In Christ's teachings there is a broad social program. Surely the church has a right and a duty to carry out His teachings. The report of the committee to the North Georgia conference will be encouraging, we believe, to friends of law and order.

Georgia Social Work Conference Convenes In Albany February 17th

That the directors of public welfare of three Southern states, Mrs. Alfred Tunstall, director of the Alabama department of child welfare, William C. Headrick, director of the welfare department of Tennessee, and F. nk Bane, commissioner of public welfare of Virginia, will address the Georgia conference on social work at its annual meeting in Albany, February 17, 18 and 19, was announced today by the secretary of the conference, Mrs. Elabel McLemore David.

The conference will open Monday afternoon, February 17, with an address by the president of the conference, Dr. Comer M. Woodward, who will speak on "Progress of Social Work in Georgia." This address, together with those of the public welfare directors of Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee, will present a well rounded picture of public welfare in the south today.

William C. Headrick, director of the Tennessee department of welfare, is a native Georgian. He received extensive training for social work, but to quote Mr. Hendrick: "My first real experience was under Georgia's greatest social worker, Joseph C. Logan, when he was in charge of the home service department of the southern division, American Red Cross." From this valuable war time service Mr. Headrick went to Memphis as director of the council of social agencies until August, 1925, when he was called to the directorship of the recently reorganized welfare department of Tennessee.

NEGROES OPEN RELIEF STATION

SoC-25 Club Will Be In Charge of Project Here

Enquirer-Sun

Desiring to take care of unfortunate members of their own race insofar as possible a group of prominent Negroes who are members of the SoC-25 club have announced a relief food, fuel, and clothing station will be opened for Negroes Monday at noon in the negro Y. M. C. A. The new station, the first to be formed by Negroes in Columbus, will operate in a room of the Y that formerly was used as a supper shop.

The negro organization is headed by Dr. E. J. Turner, who is president, and Dr. K. H. Terry, secretary. Other members of the club are: Dr. M. L. Taylor, G. H. Strickland, Dr. D. W. Galloway, and Dr. T. H. Brewer.

The club members express appreciation for help rendered members of their race by white people and state that they wish to show they are willing to aid in "rising to the emergency" and help themselves.

Any persons desiring to give donations are asked to send them to E Farley at the Negro Y. M. C. A. or call any of the members of the club.

AUGUSTA, GA.
Chronicle
JAN 26 1930

STRUCTURE BUILT AT $75,000 COST

Leading Citizens of Both Races Tak Part at Impressive Ceremony

ANDERSON IS CHAIRMAN

First Social; Welfare Movement Here Was Begun in 1911 by Alabaman

By J. C. MARDENBOROUGH

By far the most impressive scene ever conducted by colored citizens of this city was the formal opening of the new $75,000 Bethlehem House, at which a large number of white and colored people took part in the ceremonies.

At 6:30 buildings and grounds were inspected, and at 8 o'clock, with Dr. J. C. Anderson, pastor of Trinity C. M. E. Church as chairman, the following program was held:

6:30 to 8:00 p. m.—Open house.
Selections—American Woodmen's band.
8:00 p. m.—Assembly of guests in gymnasium.
Chairman—J. C. Anderson.
Negro national anthem—Audience.
Invocation—W. P. Sanders.
Selection—Paine College girls glee club.
Address—J. G. Mardenborough.
Address—Mr. John Phinizy.
Piano Solo—Capitola Dent.
Presentation of Bethlehem House staff and advisory board.
Purpose of the Bethlehem House project—Thelma Stevens.
Selections—Paine College boys.
Closing prayer.

The idea of having a social settlement for colored people originated with Mrs. Sallie Hill Sawyer of Nashville, Tenn. She saw what a great need the Wesley houses were meeting among the whites, and believed that the same good should come to colored people.

In the fall of 1911 Miss Mary De Bardelben, a native of Alabama, was sent to this city, and with the help of several colored people organized a civic community church. The next year the North Georgia conference met and appropriated $1,000 for opening a colored settlement in this city. In 1912 Miss Mary De Bardelben founded the first social settlement of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for colored people in an abandoned near-beer saloon.

After 18 years, a great dream has been realized in the present plant costing $75,000. It is the hope of the noble women of the Methodist Episcopal chruch, South, to have the Bethlehem House fill a real place in this community. There are to be the usual clubs for boys and girls, men and women, sewing and cooking classes, kindergarten, Sunday school and mother clubs. The day nursery and the well baby clinic are to work in connection with the health department. The day nursery will be conducted on a scientific basis, and in co-operation with the city public health department. It is also to be a place of friendly meetings. The new buildings are adequate and modern in every respect.

Last evening, Miss Thelma Stevens, who is in charge of the work at the Bethlehem House, stated that despite the fact that it was founded and is being supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, it is non-denominational in its activities. Thi salone is a step of such great importance that a challenge is thrown into the faces of the people to take advantage of this work.

Over and above the fine structure and the well appointed fixtures, is the human side of the Bethlehem House. At this center are consecrated trained workers who have set their faces apart from all others, and who have given their lives to the advancement of this great social program. They are as follows: Miss Thelma Stevens, Miss Allie Will Long, Miss Dorothy Weber, Miss Felicia Starks, Mrs. Ruth D'Antignac, and Mr. William Cade.

Every colored person feels a deep debt of gratitude for the new Bethlehem House, and hope to pay for it in larger lives of usefulness—a better understanding between the races and a stronger alliance of good-will between white and colored people in this community and in the South.

AUGUSTA PROUD OF BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY HOUSE

Colored Social Service Center Has Excellent Plant and Program

Augusta, Ga.—Two splendid new buildings recently added to the equipment of Bethlehem House, community center for the colored people of Augusta, brings the plant to a value of approximattly $75,000 and makes it one of the most modern and complete of the kind in the country.

Erected and equipped by the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the plant consists of an administration building with business officts, kindergarten, day nursery, and club rooms, modern gymnasium, well equipped; auditorium seating 1000 people; and adjacent playground serving 100 children daily.

The members of both races take great pride in the institution and cooperate heartily in the ecort to make its work effective.

The institution was begun in 1912 by Miss Mary DeBardtleben, directed by Miss Thelma Stevens and a staff or four assistants.

Atlanta Social School Conducts Ministers' Work

Three members of the faculty of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Miss Katie Mae Davis, Miss Ernestine McGill and Mrs. S. G. Mays, conducted an institute on social work for the rural and city ministers of Georgia in connection with the School of Practical Methods conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions at Gammon Theological Seminary from May 29th through June 6th. Courses were presented in Case Work, Community Work and Research, the three technical branches of social work to about 53 of these ministers in daily classes.

These institutess are a regular feature of the school's curriculum, as it maintains a close species of co-operation with the Board of Home Missions by which the Board awards fellowships in the School for the training of young people to do social work in the Methodist Episcopal churches of the country. Dr. W. A. C. Hughes of Philadelphia, Pa., was the director of the school.

School of Social Service Observes 10th Anniversary

By JESSE O. THOMAS

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27. — Ten years constitute a brief space of time in the history of development of an enterprise and passes quickly in the experience of people who are deeply absorbed in shaping the destiny of a newly born institution. The rapidity with which the Atlanta School of Social Work evolved from an obscure, insecure and almost imaginary project to a pulsating, vitalizing social force is reassuring. At this distance from the date of its birth it is interesting to recall some of the influence centered around its conception.

In April, 1920, Robert Dexter, then executive secretary of the Associated Charities of Atlanta, speaking at a meeting in New Orleans, emphasized the need of trained workers. Several representatives of family welfare associations in southern cities became interested and a round table conference was called. Thirteen of these executives agreed if it could be decided upon the city that afforded the best field work opportunities and the most co-operation of various welfare units where such a training school could be established, each of the 13 would select a person from their city and defray his expenses for a year's training at the school.

Mr. Dexter and I came back to Atlanta, made some investigations as to the possibilities of Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta. The latter city was chosen as the city offering the greatest possibilities in the direction above mentioned. Our next problem was to decide with what school we could tie the project. We called in the late Garry Moore, who was then instructor of sociology at Morehouse college. We assured him that we had a guarantee of 13 students for the next year and asked him to work out a proposed course of study. When this was done we called in a group of citizens representing various educational institutions, welfare organizations and business enterprises, and outlined the need and possibilities of the school and proposed a constitution and by-laws as a means of naming the institution and suggesting its activities. We wrote the constitution, a copy of which we still have, which was adopted and the Atlanta School of Social Service, as it was then called, was organized. The constitution has since been amended and the name changed to the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Dr. John Hope visualized the possibilities of such an institution from the very beginning and was most enthusiastic in co-operating in its establishment. He not only granted the services of Mr. Moore, but he also gave classroom space at the college.

The only person on salary for the second and third years so far as the school itself was concerned was Miss Helen Pendleton, supervisor of case work.

As the school reaches its 10th anniversary it has had three directors, Garry Moore, E. Franklin Frazier and the present director, Forrester B. Washington. During Mr. Washington's administration the school has increased its curriculum from a one-year course to a two-year course and its requirement for entrance from the equivalent of a high school diploma to at least two years of college work and has been admitted as a member to the National Association of Professional Schools of Social Work.

Social School Shows Enrollment From All Sections

The 1930-31 term of the Atlanta School of Social Work opens Monday, September 29th, with welcoming addresses to the new students by well known Atlanta Social Workers. Among the speakers were Miss Ada Woolfolk, Miss Mary Dickinson, Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Dr. W. T. Alexander and Mr. Jesse O. Thomas. Mr. Thomas discussed the city of Atlanta as a laboratory for social workers.

Among the students of the school this year are young people from such widely separated sections of the country as Little Rock, Ark.; Xenia and Cleveland, Ohio; Chester and Philadelphia, Pa.; Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, and Denver, Colo. Many universities and colleges are represented by these students. Some of these are Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; West Virginia State College, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Konxville College, Wilberforce University, Fisk University and Atlanta University.

COLORED MEN OF TIFTON FORM CIVIC CLUB TO PROMOTE WELFARE

At the Tift County Colored Industrial school, last Friday night, the 17th, a representative number of colored men met and organized the Negro Civic club, an organization that will parallel the Kiwanis club in some of its activities.

Among other things, it will seek to better the sanitary conditions around the negro homes in Phillipsburg and Unionville. The white people will be made to see that, as they draw their servants from these sections and bring most of their soiled linen into them, they should be interested in the conditions of these sections.

Dr. Hill has been placed in charge of a general survey of sanitary conditions and it is hoped his work will prove a great benefit to the city of Tifton at large, for it is folly to suppose that any epidemic among the colored folks will be confined to them.

The elected officers of the club are: Dan Hester, president; Rev. Jake Parson, vice-president; Prof. J. M. Deas, treasurer; Rev. Nathan Manning, chaplain; Geo. Asabelle, musical director; C. A. Tuggle, secretary; finance committe, Dr. G. C. Hill, J. J. Overstreet, Henry Daniels, L. D Haley, Cliff Potters, H C. Copeland, P. J. Fowler, Rev. E. S. Lamar, Ralph Mitchell, T. W. Webb.

This committee's first task will be the raising of funds to take care of the emancipation exercises to be held under the auspices of the club on January 1, 1931.

Rep.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Georgia.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK MAKES ENVIABLE RECORD IN ITS TEN YEARS OF SERVICE

Independent 12-13-30 Atlanta Ga.

By Jesse O. Thomas

Ten years constitute a brief space of time in the history of development of an enterprise and passes quickly in the experience of people who are deeply absorbed in shaping the destiny of a newly born institution. The rapidity with which the Atlanta School of Social Work evolved from an obscure, insecure and almost imaginary project to a pulsating, vitalizing, social force is reassuring. At this distance from the date of its birth, it is interesting to recall some of the influences centered around its conception. In 1919 shortly after the southern headquarters of the National Urban League was established in Atlanta, the secretary of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, nephew of the former Governor Park of the state of Louisiana, communicated to Prof. E. A. Perkins, connected with the Negro schools of New Orleans a desire to get in touch with some organization whose program would improve the status of Negro wage earners. The Board of Trade was disturbed on account of so many Negroes leaving Louisiana and going north. The field secretary of the National Urban League was invited to come to New Orleans and meet with the directors of the Board of Trade. Plans were outlined to establish a branch of the Urban League. The Board of Trade agreed to underwrite $2,700 of a $4,200 budget. Mr. Perkins recommended for executive secretary of the branch a man by the name of Parks, who developed to be the head waiter at the St. Charles Hotel.

A few days prior to that there had been a branch library for Negroes established in another southern city and the janitress of the white library was made librarian of the Negro branch.

In April, 1920, the National Conference of Social Work met in New Orleans. Mr. E. K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was scheduled to speak, but found he could not keep the engagement, and asked that the southern field secretary should take his place on the program. With the two experiences mentioned above fresh in mind, it seemed timely to take advantage of the opportunity to call attention to the need of a changed attiude toward the requirements for persons to do welfare work among Negroes on the part of the white community and develop an appreciation for professional standards within the Negro group. There was an attempt made to show why it was difficult to get Negroes who had been trained outside of the South in the technique of social work to return South or come South because of the difference in the comparative salary scale and the embarrassment and inconvenience occasioned by the Jim Crow practices and segregation policies.

Mr. Robert Dexter, then executive secretary of the Associated Charities of Atlanta, also emphasized the need of trained workers at this conference. Several representatives of Family Welfare Associations in southern cities became interested, and a round table conference was called in a room of one of the leading hotels of the city. Thirteen of these executives agreed if we should decide upon the city that afforded the best field work opportunities and the most co-operation of various welfare units where such a training school could be established, each of the thirteen would select a colored person from their city and defray his expenses for a year's training at the school. Mr. Dexter and I came back to Atlanta, made some investigations as to the possibilities of Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta. The latter city was chosen as the city offering the greatest possibilities in the direction above mentioned. Our next problem was to decide with what school we could tie the project. We called in the late Garry Moore, who was then instructor of sociology at Morehouse College. We assured him that we had a guarantee of thirteen students for the next year and asked him to work out a proposed course of study. When this was done we called in a group of citizens representing various educational institutions, welfare organizations and business enterprises, and outlined the need and possibilities of the school and proposed a constitution and by-laws as a means of naming the institution and suggseting its activities. We wrote the constitution, a copy of which we still have, which was adopted and the Atlanta School of Social Service, as it was then called was organized. The constitution has since been amended and the name changed to the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Announcements were printed and sent throughout the South calling attention to the opening date, courses of study, etc. Before the end of the summer, Mr. Moore discovered that these executive secretaries of family welfare organizations had been unable to convince their boards that the expense of training a colored social worker should be assumed by them, so not a single one of the expected thirteen came. This meant that Mr. Moore had to get out in to the "highways" as it were and compel a sufficient number of students to come in order to open the school in the fall of 1920, commensurate with the opening of Morehouse College. Dr. John Hope visualized the possibilities of such an institution from the very beginning and was most enthusiastic in co-operating in its establishment. He not only granted the services of Mr. Moore, but he also gave classroom space at the college. Too much credit cannot be given to the volunteer faculty which worked two years without any financial compensation. We should never have been able to start the school if we had not found persons who were willing to give this type of sacrificial and unselfish service. The only person on salary for the second and third years so far as the school itself was concerned was Miss Helen Pendleton, supervisor of case work.

Thus we have an institution established almost by accident without a single penny as assured income. After going through two or three years of doubtful vicissitudes it comes up now to celebrate its tenth anniversary as a permanent institution. It has had three directors—Garry Moore, E. Franklin Frazier, Forrester B. Washington. During Mr. Washington's administration the school has increased its curriculum from a one year course to a two year course and its requirements for entrance from the equivalence of a high school diploma to at least two years of college work and has been admitted as a member to the national association of professional schools of social work. The character of the work done from its foundation was of such that its graduates have been too few to supply the demands. This school and its graduates have had much to do with changing of requirements for persons who are to head up welfare projects among colored people. Most of the requests that are made for Negro social workers in all parts of the south at the present time insist that they shall have some special training in a recognized school of social work. We begin upon our next decade with a fine background.

F. B. Washington Addresses Child Welfare Group

Independent 12-11-30 Atlanta Ga.

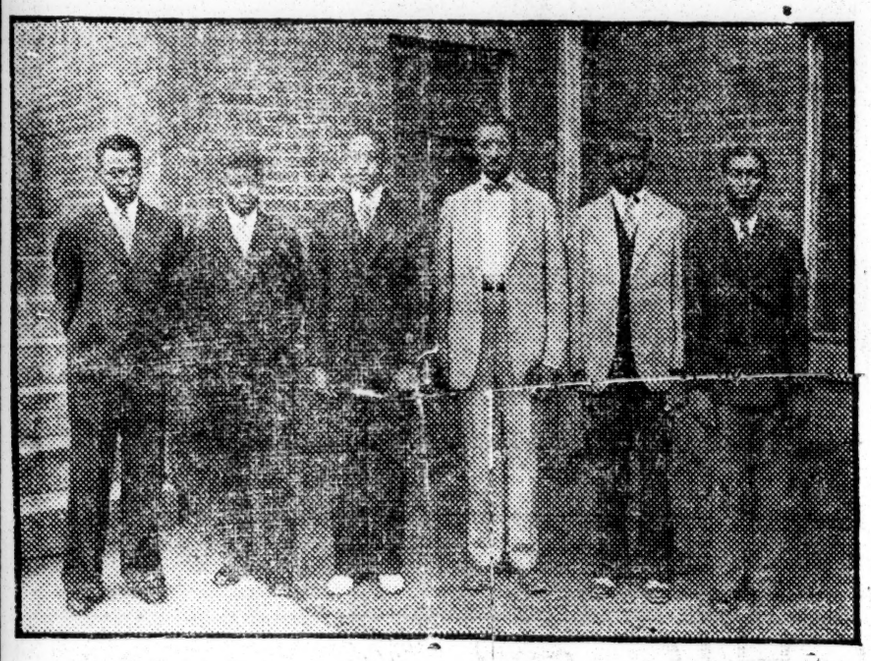
The findings of a sub-committee on the Negro Child of the White House Conference on Child Welfare and Protertion were presented at the Southern Regional Conferenre of the Child Welfare League of America by Mr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work This conference, which was held at the Y. M. C. A. on Luckie St., brought to Atlanta for a two day session, December 9th and 10th, many of the best known social workers of the South.

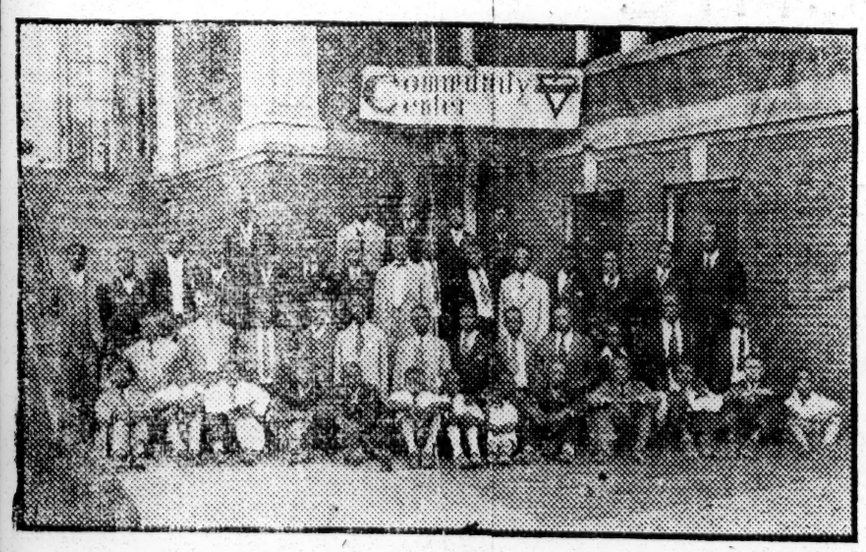
Mr. Washington spoke on the program with Mr. C. C. Carstens, executive secretary of the Child Welfare League of America; Miss Katherine Lenroot, assistant chief Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of public schools of Atlanta. Miss Ernestine McGill, head of the Case Work Department of the Atlanta School of Social Work, presided at one of the sessions.

During this two day session of the conference the two leading speakers visited the Atlanta School of Social Work and addressed the students. They were Mr. C. C. Carstens, executive secretary of the Child Welfare League of America, and Miss Katherine Lenroot, assistant chief, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
Sunday, September 28, 1930

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER HERE





Above is shown officers of the Negro Hi Y club and the membership of the club at the Negro Community Center here, which has done splendid work this summer teaching the Negro youth attracted to it the principles of the Christian religion and encouraging better citizenship in the community. The names of the offcers are, reading from left to right: Haynes T. Stephens, president; Ralph L. Pruitt, vice-president; Payton S. Stephens, secretary; Rev. Spurgeon J. Mayfield adviser; Whit H. Hill, assistant secretary; Levi Johnson, jr.

Christian Way Of Life Taught Negro Boys Club

By REV. S. J. MAYFIELD

During the summer a playground and community center was established for Colored children under the direction of Rev. Spurgeon J. Mayfield, pastor of the First Congregational church. The playground was first established at the Congregational church. Within two weeks the church property and grounds were too small to carry out its program.

Realizing this the leader sought to move to a larger and a more suitable place to establish a playground and community center. We were fortunate in securing the property of Knox Institute from the American Missionary Association for our use during the summer. This institution was closed three years ago.

In as much as Knox Institute, dedicated to the education of Negro youth in the dark days of reconstruction following the American Civil War, has served so well as a point of intelligent illumination, we feel that the work we are outlining and hoping to develop will serve our people in an equal or even greater capacity than this institution has served. We hope to co-operate with the churches in religious training and general intelligence. We want to help meet some of the problems that the public schools are not handling. We do not propose to duplicate the work of the public school system. We do propose to help the general public to meet the needs of the church, school and the home.

We enrolled during the summer over two hundred children on the playground. We organized two very strong clubs; a Hy-Y club which has 110 members; a Girls' Reserve club which has 35 members. The community center is establishing child study circles in the churches of the community. There have been already several parents meetings in Carnegia Hall and it is hoped to develop our better home program.

The work this summer was purely volunteered and because of this we were not able to do the work as effectual as we would so much liked to have done. Those who worked with Rev. Mayfield were Miss Hattie Gary, Mrs. E. G. Byrd, Miss Rosa B. Strickland and Miss Lottie Lyons. We were greatly aided by the co-operation and generosity of some of the good white friends of Athens which made our program go forward. I want to take this opportunity to thank each and every one who helped and encouraged me in my work this summer. I want to particularly thank The Banner-Herald for its encouragement.

The work will continue at Knox Community Center during the fall and winter for our Hy-Y Club, Girls Reserve Club and Parents club and Better Homes program under the leadership of Mrs. E. D. Byrd.

DR. WILKINSON PRAISES WORK OF NEGRO CENTER

By J. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
Pastor, First Baptist Church

A few weeks ago, it was my privilege to speak to the Hi Y club led by Rev. S. J. Mayfield, pastor of the Negro Congregational church. It was a joy to find that he had enlisted a large number of boys. About 110 at present are members of the Hi Y. This is unquestionably a lead in the right direction and gives great promise of the Negro race solving their problems along the same lines that the white race solve theirs.

To be able to enlist 110 of the Hi Y age and hold them to a line of thinking that gives for Christian citizenship is a significant thing in any ploce. It is all the more significant when there is no a racial pattern for it. We congratulate Rev. Mayfield that he is willing to recognize methods of proceedure that have worked in the white race and that he has the approach to the boys that will enlis them. This is good work that every forward thinking white man and Negro will rejoice to see.

t is not, therefore surprising when I learned that Roy Grayson of the Y. M. C. A., is to give one night a week to this work. It is anther tribute to the soundness of the white Christian character that would assist others in working out their problems under their own leadership. Athens is particular fortunate in having some outstanding Negro leaders and the white leadership that knows how to assist rather than hinder. This is a good work and we rejoice in it.

Social conditions, Improvement of -1930

General

TRADE SCHOOL HERE LETS DOWN COLOR BAR

AGAIN a bug-a-boo has been exposed to the light and another door, which formerly presented but a narrow crack, has been thrown wide open. And again, those who endeavor to feel the pulse of the Negro public and determine what they really want are waiting with bated breath to see what the results shall be. Courier

For the Urban League reports that henceforth Negro boys will be received in the courses of their choice and will be subject to no discrimination or segregation in the vocational schools of the city. It is significantly mentioned, too, that our boys at the present time, constitute less than 1 per cent of the total enrollment in these schools, in spite of the fact that, representing approximately 8 per cent of the total poulation of Pittsburgh, we have a far greater proportion of laboring people in our group than do the white citizens; in other words, because of our economic situation and our urgent need for just what the vocational schools offer, we should represent at least 8 per cent of the enrollment. 7-19-30

What is the answer to this condition? Are all of our young people aiming to become professional workers? And are those who fail to achieve this end disheartened to the extent that they hopelessly fall back into the unskilled labor group? Or, do we spinelessly adopt the "what-is-the-use" attitude toward vocational training because those highly technical jobs cannot be secured for the mere asking? Pittsburgh, Pa

The mechanization of industry is annually depriving thousands of men of work, and it is the unskilled, common laborer who is the chief sufferer, almost without exception. Soon there will be no place for the unconcerned, transient, inefficient laborer, and to those who recognize the changing conditions and prepare by intensive training to fill a definite place in the labor army, will come the inevitable reward meted out to efficiency and industry.

BLOW TO DECENT HOUSING

Call

A small incident at Sixteenth street and Brooklyn avenue at first glance seems only a neighborhood affair, but it becomes significant for all Negro residential areas when closely studied. A proprietor of a grocery store has applied to the city zoning commission to get the zoning law changed so he can erect and operate a poultry killing establishment in connection with his grocery store. When he first made application, Dr. Calvin L. Cooper, health director, refused because the zoning law designates the Sixteenth and Brooklyn district for residences and apartments. Now the grocer seeks to change the law in his favor. 5-21-30

For years, the housing experts of Kansas City have tried to find a solution for what they call the problem of Negro housing. The Real Estate Board made a survey last spring and recommended that the Negro areas be improved and made so attractive that there would be no great migrations of Negroes with attendant friction. Kansas City, Mo

Now comes a man, who for purely commercial reasons, would locate an ill-smelling poultry-killing and fertilizer depository in the heart of a Negro residential area. He is an enemy to decent Negro neighborhoods and also to the peace and harmony of race relations in Kansas City. It is inconceivable that the zoning commission will lend itself to his scheme.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Illinois.

ROSENWALD'S APARTMENTS ARE SUCCESS

10-3-30

Housing Problem of Chicagoans So Vastly Aided by Super - Dwelling Structure on South Side

CHICAGO, Ill. Oct —(ANP) The first report on the success of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Corporation was made at a supper held Wednesday night to celebrate the first anniversary of the building. The Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, which cover the entire city block from Forty-Sixth to Forty-Seventh Street and Michigan to Wabash Avenue, represent the realization of an idea conceived by Julius Rosenwald. They are the first practical experiment made on a large scale to improve housing conditions for the Negroes of Chicago.

First Six Months Success

The report at the end of the first six months of 1930 showed an occupancy of approximately ninety-eight percent. The net income over the six months' period was at an annual rate of about six per cent on capital stock, proving that good housing for Negroes can be made profitable. Depreciation for all other items of expense was charged into the operation and cost of the buildings.

Mr. Rosenwald in commenting on this, and on the fact that bad debts over the period were only one-eighth of one per cent, wrote to the assembled guests expressing much satisfaction.

The Cooperative Community Association is made up of a respresentative from each unit of the Apartments. The Association gives the tenants a voice in the managements of the buildings. The members of the assocoation are; Wilfred R. Ball, Mrs. Catherine M. Boston, Joseph N. Deas, Mrs. Claude R. Gloster, Mrs. Clarence L. Hyte, Charles C. Luck, William E. Taylor, Mrs. Myra H. Reeves, C. Milton Roland, Leroy W. Tucker, and Chester A. Wicks. Robert R. Taylor is manager, and Lula E. Lawson is the social director.

Officers Of Department

The officers and directors of the Apartments Corporation are Edward E. Brown, Eugene J. Buffington, B. F. Lindheimer, Perry Parker, Geo. Richardson, Julius Rosenwald, Hugo Sonnenschein, Alfred K. Stern, Chas. H. Swift, Willoughby C. Walling, and George R. Arthur.

Mr. Rosenwald's intention in this project, it was stated, was a demonstration that modern housing facilities for Negroes can be provided on a strictly business basis The building personnel, including the manager, is made up of Negroes.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Indiana

ANDERSON, IND.
BULLETIN

JAN 7 1930

COLORED GROUP TO SEEK $3,000 OF 1930 CHEST

No increase in an appropriation from the Anderson Community Chest for 1930 will be asked by the Anderson Negro Welfare Association, it was decided last night at a meeting of the association budget committee. While the organization is planning to expand its program this year, the appropriation will be supplemented by activities of the association. The organization received $3,000 from the Community Chest last year.

The first major activity of the negro association for the year will be a Lincoln Day oratorical at the high school auditorium on Feb. 12. The association will award gold, silver and bronze medals to winners of first, second and third places, respectively, in addition to a trophy awarded each year to the winner by Charles B. Salyer, former city judge.

A preliminary contest will be held Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, to select five finalists for the oratorical. Colored students who have already entered are Sarah Williams, Ruth King, Rachel Blakemore, Verda Mae Broadnax, Rosa Mae Weatherly, Walter Rudd, Hetty Page, Isom Faulkner and Edward Faulkner.

CHORUS TO SING

The welfare chorus of the colored community group will sing at the oratorical. A meeting of the group was held last night at the colored Odd Fellows lodge hall. It was decided to sing two new negro spirituals at the oratorical. The chorus will meet again next Monday night. Edna Kelley is in charge of the singers.

The negro welfare group will meet next Monday night at the lodge hall to elect directors for the year.

The Negro Ministerial Alliance is laying plans for a colored union revival during February. The alliance is also planning to open a school of religious guidance on Jan. 30. Sunday was observed as Go To Church Day by colored churches affiliated with the alliance.

ANDERSON, IND.
BULLETIN

APR 21 1930

NEGROES PLAN ANNUAL GOOD WILL BANQUET

THIRD YEARLY AFFAIR IS TO BE HELD MAY 2 AT SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

Group Assists In Community Chest

COLORED CHURCHES AID IN RAISING FUNDS FOR CITY THIS YEAR

Pleasant Sunday Program On May 4 Will Be Continuation of Activities At Good Will Event

Arrangements for the third annual Good Will banquet of the Anderson Negro Welfare Association to be held on Friday night, May 2, at the Second Baptist church were advanced yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee at the home of James W. Geater, 1329 Locust street, executive secretary of the welfare organization.

The date and place of the event were selected yesterday and other features of the banquet were discussed. The Queen Esther Club of the Second Baptist church will serve the dinner. Members of the committee pointed out that the event is held each year to "create a finer spirit of good will between colored and white residents of the city and to offer a constructive program that will result in civic betterment."

A colored and white speaker will be obtained for the event. Activities of the banquet will be continued in a regular monthly Pleasant Sunday program at the Allen Chapel church on May 4. Those attending the session yesterday included Homer LaRue, chairman; Arthur Valentine, Harry Beckham, William T. Bagby, Mrs. Alice Blakemore and Mrs. Geater.

ASSIST IN DRIVE

Through cooperation of colored ministers of the city, speakers appeared yesterday before local negro congregations to make a plea for cooperation in the 1930 Community Chest drive, which will be staged here this week. A number of pledges were reported here yestrday.

The speakers and the churches in which they appeared yesterday follow:

Allen Chapel, Homer LaRue; Betheseda Baptist, Dr. H. N. Middleton and Arthur Minnefield; Second Baptist, Mrs. Mary Randolph and Mrs. Amanda V. Marsh; Second M. E., William Montgomery, and Friendship Baptist and Wallace Temple, Mr. Geater.

A Time for Giving

COLD: biting and bitter. . . . .

The wolf of hunger, gnawing, gnawing.

Gary American
11-29-30

It's flesh and blood against the naked steel of want.

Children crying, mothers helpless, fathers desperate, the grey beasts of privation creeping into homes that never knew them before.

Gary Indiana

Who could know the terror of a home without food or fuel or clothing with the icy blasts of winter already here and not in his heart be moved to help?

The calamity of all Gary is this period of financial depression which has left 2,000 of our race facing the greatest crisis of their existence. Whether things will come out all right or whether they shall starve and freeze to death depends upon the more fortunate people here in Gary.

For many years the Negro has depended upon whites for his charity. For many years the whites have given — and have thought the Negro a dependent child. Is it not time that we grew to manhood and helped those bound to us by the ties of race?

Perhaps it may be your neighbor who is face to face with the black hopelessness of utter need. Do you know?

There are few of us with steady employment who cannot afford to give either money or clothing to help those who have neither work nor money.

Imagine yourself, when you dig into your pockets to contribute to The American's Relief Fund, with neither heat nor food nor sufficient dress. Imagine yourself going from freezing air to a home which has only the warmth coming from being walled in. Imagine yourself and your family feeling the fangs of a tearing hunger and you powerless to prevent it.

And imagine, as a final evil, the prospect of freezing and starving for a whole winter with the warmth of spring and summer and the possibility of work opening up many months in the misty future.

Blessed is he who will never know the naked steel of want. Twice blessed is he who gives to lessen the suffering of its victims — his fellowman.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Kansas.

KANSAS CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION MET SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 6 AT 8 P. M.

Topeka Plaindealer

The Kansas Civil Rights Association met Sunday, July 6, at 3 P. M. the Apex Theatre. Representatives from Organized labor met with members of our group and they decided to hold a joint meeting next Sunday, July 13, at the same place at which time many of the different candidates for public offices will be invited to speak relative to their views regarding Negroes, organized labor and the unemployment situation. It is reported that the candidates will not be called upon to pay for the use of the platform but the Association wants o get the attitude of various candidates toward these vital problems that confront us and thereby come to a decision as to the wisest course to pursue.

7-11-38 Topeka Kansas

We heartily commend this action of the Association for it seems to be an unprecedented thing. Here to fore when candidates have been invited to speak before colored gatherings, it has not been actuated with the best interest of the group in mind but has been motivated by a desire on the part of the promoters to grab up all the coin possible.

The executive Board reccomended that white as well as colored should be allowed to join the organization. This report was adopted by the body

The Special Committee investigating the Critendon Home affairs and interviding for them relative to a state charter reported that they had been able to obtain for them he charter. The citty has refused to appropriate any money from the charity fund to this institution. This was also investigated. n

It was found that this institution had not complied with law; that they were receiving transients, out of the city patients, collecting many from those sources and were not keeping their books properly and until the law was complied with they would not receive any money from the city Wide Chairity Fund.

When the committee reported that they had obtained the charter and offered to go farther toward obtaining aid from the city, but the ladies in charge informed them that they need not go further. This is very peculiar. It tends to suggest that there has been some irregular ities going on out at the home.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Louisiana

SOCIAL CENTER FOR COLORED OF NEW ORLEANS

REV. U. D. MOONEY WILL HEAD IMPORTANT WORK ENTERPRISED BY SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 24—An important colored social and community center is to be established here shortly by the Presbytery of New Orleans, and Rev. Urban D. Mooney, for sixteen years pastor of one of the city's leading Southern Presbyterian shurchss, has resigned his pastorate and accepted a call to head the new enterprise.

The work will be under the direction of a committee of prominent preachers and laymen, and in general will follow the lines of the noted Presbyterian Colored Mission in Louisville, Kentucky, which has been so remarkably successful under the administrtion of Rev. John Little.

Dr. Mooney's resignation will take effect on February 1, and he will immediately begin the active promotion of the new enterprise, which will require not only the working out of detailed plans, but also the raising of funds necessary to provide the plant. The amount needed for this purpose hts been apportioned among the Presbyterian churches of New Orleans and no trouble is anticipated in raising funds. In view of the fact that New Orleans has a colored population of 125,000, it is believed there is an excellent field here for this line of endeavor.

Named to White House Children Conference

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP.)— Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones School, has been appointed associate vice-chairman of a committee on health of the American Negro child in connection with the White House Conference on Child Health Protection to be held in Washington in 1930, school board officials were informed yesterday.

She attended a meeting of the group in Washington on January 28, and will be in charge of a survey of Negro children in New Orleans later in the year. Five other members of the committee representing different sections of the country have been

ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 27 1930

City To Study Negro Housing

Kiwanis Suggestion Adopted; Scholarships Continue

Living conditions in certain localities of New Orleans, particularly in negro districts, will be investigated, it was decided Tuesday at a meeting of the commission council following receipt of a letter from the Kiwanis club.

Members of the Kiwanis club declared houses were overcrowded, badly ventilated, lacking in proper sanitary facilities, generally detrimental to health and constituted fire hazards. It was recommended that a commission be appointed to investigate the conditions.

The Orleans levee board, in a letter by Abe Shushan, president, requested payment of $39,000 by the city of New Orleans, $28,000 of which was advanced in 1922 when the west bank levee caved in necessitating building of a new road in Algiers. The interest is $11,000. President Shushan recalled the recent decision of the Louisiana Supreme court which said the city must pay the $39,000 in full.

Mayor Walmsley announced that the city administration would follow the policy of Mayors Behrman and O'Keefe in sending five scholarship students to Tulane university and four scholarship students to Newcomb college.

The Kiwans letter was referred to Commissioner of Public Property Skelly. The levee board letter was referred to the city attorney.

Employment Bureau

Mayor Walmsley introduced an ordinance provding for the establishment of a free employment bureau and asked that $7,500 annually be appropriated for its upkeep.

The Walmsley ordinance providing for the addition to the mayor's office of the personnel division and $5,000 annual upkeep was passed. The division will provide capable and properly qualified employes for the various city departments.

Commissioner of Public Safety Frank T. Gomila introduced an ordinance which would make Daneel street a one way street going uptown between Philip street and Jefferson avenue and Dryades street a one way street going down town from Jefferson avenue to Philip street. He also asked that North Robertson street be made one way going between Iberville and Canal streets.

Adopt Audit Bill

The ordinance introduced by Commissioner Earhart which provided for the appointment of an auditor of books of the New Orleans Public Service was adopted.

Mayor Walmsley and Commissioner Skelly were granted leaves of absences from Saturday to Monday so that they may attend the centennial celebration of Spring Hill College, Mobile. A degree will be conferred upon Mayor Walmsley, a former pupil there.

Mayor Walmsley announced Miss M. Woods had been selected to paint a portrait of former Mayor Arthur J. O'Keefe that will hang in the council chamber along with pitcures of other former mayors of New Orleans.

Saturday, December 28, 1929

NEW DONATIONS FOR COLORED FUND

Colored Doll And Toy Fund Now Is $146.35

Several more donations ranging from 10c to $13 have been added to the poor colored childrens' toy and doll fund since the last issue of the Revew, the latest donations amounting to $41.85 and swelling the grand total to $146.35.

The following is the complete list of donations to date. These may still be supplemented with other donations which should be left at either of the banks, at the Review office or handed to Rev. Ham.

The following is the complete list of donations to date:

Mayor Norman	$ 5.00
Henry Loeb Co. (mdse)	20.00
Miller & Patterson	1.00
M. Michel	1.00
G. W. Hamilton	1.00
J. E. Bass	1.00
Standard Drug Store	1.00
F. D. Winchester	1.00
Service Drug Store	1.00
T. Loeb & Co.	1.00
J. Phelps	1.00
St. Mary Drug Store	1.00
P. R. Norman	1.00
Dan A. Outlaw	1.00
Leon Kahn Co.	2.00
Cash	1.00
Marino Electric Shoe Shop	.25
Cash	.25
P. H. Kurzweg	1.00
Lewis Finkelstein	.50
F. A. Russo	.50
DiMicelli Bros.	.25
Cash	1.00
J. R. Delas	1.00
B. Giordano	.25
La. Pub. Utilities Co.	2.00
J. H. Evans	.50
Jack's Store	.50
N. B. Dennis	1.00
Gathright & Sou. (mdse)	10.00
King-Hannaford Co.	1.00
Shannon Hdwe. Co.	2.00
W. T. Gilmore	1.00
W. N. Oliver	.50
C. H. Nash	.25
L. Costello	.25
Dr. C. C. deGravelles	.50
Boudreaux Cafe'	.50
Chas. Castaleno	.25
C. L. Wise	1.00
Louis Soumeillan	.50
Mrs. M. P. Palmer	1.00
Jack Drackett	.25
Heymann-Meyer Co. (mdse)	20.00
H. Kahn (mdse)	10.00
R. E. Kidd	1.00
Cash	.25
Robichaux Fur. Store (toys)	1.25
Home Fur. Co. (mdse)	1.50
Str. Interstate	1.00
M. J. LaBarde	.50
Alfred Mead, Jr.	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
A. B. Belanger	.25
C. A. Barnes	.50
C. J. Gleber	.10
D. M. Levy	.50
C. Darce	1.00
M. C.-Berwick Und. Co.	1.00
A. F. Berniard	1.00
Barbara-Ann Schreier (toys)	5.00
Mrs. Henry Loeb	1.00
Brownell-Drews Lumber Co.	5.00
Cash	.50
Miller & Patterson No. 2	1.00
T. H. Gueymard, M. D.	1.00
R. Guarisco	.25
JoJs. Mangano	.25
Worren Collins	.25
M. C. Wholesale (Mdse.)	13.00
The Fad (toys)	10.00
Cash	.25

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930 Maryland

AGUSTA PROUD OF COMMUNITY HOUSE

Colored Social Service Center Has Excellent Plant And Effective Program.

Herald

Augusta, Ga., April 7.—Two splen did new buildings recently added to the equipment of Bethlehem House, community center for the colored people of Augusta, brings the plant to a value of approximately $75,000 and makes it one of the most modern and complete of its kind in the country. 4-12-30

Erected and equipped by the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the plant consists of an administration building with business offices, kindergarten, day nursery, and clubrooms; modern gymnasium, well equipped; auditorium seating 1000 people; and adjacent playground serving 100 children daily. Baltimore Md. Al- Md.

The members of both race take great pride in the institution and cooperate heartily in the effort to make its work effective. The purpose of Bethlehem House is defined as "that of a community center, seeking the civic, social, moral, and spiritual uplift of the people whom it serves." The work is carried on thru clubs of women, boys and girls, night school for adults, sewing and cooking classes, day nursery, kindergarten, baby clinic, case work, family visiting, and Bible school. The center serves also as a laboratory for the departments of sociology, physical training, home economics, education, and music at Paine College.

The institution was begun in 1912 by Miss Mary DeBardeleben, a pioneer in interracial work, and is at present directed by Miss Thelma Stevens and a staff of four assistants

Social Conditions. Improvement of -1930

BOSTON, MASS.
AMERICAN
APR 26 1930

LOURIE LEAVES CHARITY FUNDS

Catholic, Protestant and Negro institutions will benefit by a series of $1000 funds, provided in a recently discovered will of the late Judge David A. Lourie, which was filed for probate yesterday. An additional $1000 fund is provided for one or more pupils in high or Latin schools of Boston for the best essays "concerning the promotion of a fraternal feeling among the various races of the United States of America to the end that prejudice and hatred of class against class may ultimately disappear."

The income of $16,000 is to be paid to Mrs. Lourie until her death. The principal will then revert to the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston in trust. The latter will pay the income of 10 gifts of $1000 each to various Jewish philanthropies and to "such Catholic institutions in the city of Boston as the board may from time to time select, devoted to the care of children or hospital work or any other Catholic organization serving the welfare of humanity." Other $1000 gifts will go to any welfare organization of the Negro race the board may select, to deserving students at the Boston University law school, and another will go to the Salvation Army. The income of $5000 will go annually to the Keren Hayesod of Hebrew University of Palestine.

BOSTON, MASS.
GLOBE
APR 26 1930

LOURIE BEQUEST TO CATHOLIC CHARITY

Others to Negro Race and Salvation Army

Judge Leaves Several Funds for Jewish Institutions

The late Judge David A. Lourie of the Superior Court, in a recently discovered will, filed yesterday in Suffolk Probate Court by Attys Maurice Tobey, left the income of $16,000, after the death of his wife, for various charitable and religious purposes, including prizes for essays on how to do away with racial prejudice. He leaves the income of $1000 to any Boston Catholic institution the Federated Jewish Charities may select, and also bequests for the Salvation Army and Negro race.

To his widow, Annie F. Lourie, Judge Lourie left all household goods, books, pictures, autos and other things in the house. He put the remainder of the estate in trust, the income to be paid annually to his widow, she to have some of the principal from time to time, if necessary.

To Jewish Charities

Ten $1000 funds and one for $5000 are to be given to the Board of Managers of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston in trust, on her demise, and they are to pay the income annually for various purposes.

The income of $1000 is given to each of the following objects: To educate an inmate or former inmate of the Home for Jewish Children; to the Hebrew Moshav Zekanum Association of Boston to maintain a hospital room in memory of Joseph Richmond; to the Beth Israel Hospital for research; for a prize for the graduate of the Hebrew Teachers College of Boston each year attaining greatest excellence in his entire course; to the Salvation Army or organization doing similar work; to such Catholic institution in Boston as the board may from time to time select, devoted to the care of children or hospital work or any other Catholic organization serving the welfare of humanity; to such institution, organization or society in the U. S. A. as the board may select devoted to advancing the welfare of the Negro race.

To the Hebrew Free Loan Association for Boston to be held as a fund to loan without interest, this particular $1000 to be held by the board for 25 years and to be then paid over to the beneficiary with accumulated interest; income of another $1000 to award one or more prizes to pupils of Sunday or Hebrew Sabbath or religious schools in Boston submitting the best essay suggesting plans for promoting the welfare of Jewish people in America; and income of another $1000 to one or more pupils of high or Latin schools in Boston for the best essays "concerning the promotion of a fraternal feeling among the various races of the U. S. A. to the end that prejudice and hatred of class against class may ultimately disappear."

B. U. Loan Fund

The sum of $5000 is left to the board, to pay the income annually to the Keren Hayesod or Hebrew University of Palestine.

The trustees of Boston University are left $1000, to loan the income annually to deserving students of the Law School selected by the dean, the loans to be evidenced by notes of the borrowers, and the trustees to have authority to make such loans to minors.

The balance of the estate is to be held in trust from the death of the widow until 21 years after the death of the last surviving child or grandchild of the testator who shall be living at the time of his death, the income to be paid annually in equal shares among the children of the testator then living and their issue and the issue of any deceased child, and at the end of the 21 years the residuary fund is to be divided among those who are the testator's heirs under the laws of the distribution of the estates of intestates.

Max L. Levenson, Annie F. Lourie and George B. Lourie are named as executors and trustees in the will.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVE. UNION
JUN 12 1930

MAY SUPERVISE SOCIAL WORK FOR LOCAL NEGROES

Dr. W. N. DeBerry of St. John's Considered for Coordinating Position; Would Leave Church.

Rev. Dr. William N. De Berry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church for more than a quarter of a century, special lecturer at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., recognized throughout the country as one of the best informed authorities in the country on the race question, may leave St. John's Church, though he will remain in the city, if he accepts an urgent call to supervise social work for the Negro people of this community.

Two years ago Dr. De Berry was approached by the Community Welfare Association to see if he would accept the position of director of social agencies for Negroes here but he turned down the proposition at that time, feeling that the large institutional work with St. John's needed all his care and attention. Nothing was made public at the time, but now the invitation has come to the Hill pastor with renewed earnestness. It is felt by the leaders in both races best acquainted with conditions in Springfield that the work for colored people needs to be coordinated and focused with a central director. The Community Chest in its fund distribution has felt

(Eighth Page.)

this. With a man of [illegible]ry's great executive abilit[illegible]cial agencies having to do [illegible] with the needs of the colored [illegible]ple could be brought together, conditions could be better studied and results attained and the entire race in church and outside the church in Springfield as well as the Community Chest would benefit if Dr. De Berry should decide to accept the offer extended him. The Chest would be far better able to financially aid the Negroes of Springfield, for all the strong points as well as the weak points in the social structure here would be better understood.

Dr. De Berry is so well known and he is so highly regarded by all the churches and social agencies that he could set in motion movements that would be of incalculable benefit to the Negro race.

When approached today as to whether he would feel that he ought to resign St. John's pastorate in case he should decide to link up more closely with the Community Welfare Association, he replied "That remains to be seen." However, those in close touch with the situation are of the opinion that probably he would resign. However, if he should resign he would be still in the city and available for counsel and advice as to the best interests of the church, which has been upbuilt very largely by his efforts and is recognized as one of the greatest institutional churches for colored people in the country.

Dr. De Berry, who is the son of a man who was born in slavery, is a graduate of Fisk University and of Oberlin Theological Seminary. Springfield has been the center of his entire church work, as he was ordained in 1899 and came here the same year to St. John's, then a struggling mission. He has served on Congregational councils, is a trustee of Fisk University, has held high office in county Congregational associations and in 1927 was recognized nationally by receiving first [illegible] from the Harmon Foundation in New York for distinguished service in religion among the Negroes of the United States. He is married and has two children.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS
JUL 12 1930

CITY-WIDE NEGRO SOCIAL WELFARE WORK PROJECTED

Definite Steps Taken to Form Organization—Rev W. N. DeBerry to Be Heard

A definite step toward formation of [illegible] organization for city-wide social-service work among Negroes in this city was taken yesterday. A committee appointed several months ago to gather statistics in connection with the Negro population of Springfield, met at the Community Welfare rooms on State street, and passed a resolution recommending the organization be formed and that Rev Dr W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St John's Congregational church be its head. If the plan is carried out, Dr DeBerry will resign his pastorate to devote his entire time to supervision of the proposed organization's activities it was learned last night.

The movement to coordinate Negro social service work under one central organization has been carried on under the auspices of the Community Chest, inc., of which Fred Stephenson is secretary and executive-manager. Continuous appeals for financial support in their social-service work have been made annually to Community Chest officials by various Negro church organizations, Mr Stephenson said last night in commenting on the matter. As the Chest organization cannot help support church activities, the feeling has grown during recent years that a separate organization should be formed to deal with Negro social problems locally, he stated. Dr DeBerry is the logical man to head such a body, Stephenson declared.

Would Resign Pastorate

In discussing the matter last night, Dr DeBerry expressed his willingness to resign from his present pastorate. He said the proposed organization could serve no larger needs among local Negroes. Its work would be a social service in harmony with the work of the existing Negro churches, he stated.

Dr DeBerry has been highly successful as executive secretary of St John's Institutional Activities, inc., a social service adjunct to St John's Congregational church. It is proposed to change the name of this service organization and use it as a nucleus for the projected citywide body, it is understood. Dr DeBerry said his new duties of executive secretary of the proposed organization would mean his resignation as pastor of St John's church, between now and fall.

Governing Body

A directorate composed of members, both white and Negro, from different sections of the city where the Negro population is located, would act as the governing body of the new organization. This directorate would include the pastors of the leading Negro churches of the city, who have already signified their intentions of cooperating, Rev Mr DeBerry said.

Dr DeBerry pointed out that although all of the facts ascertained by the committee had not been tabulated, enough had been accomplished to shape up a program. Minor details remain to be worked out, but no difficulty is anticipated in connection with them.

The recommendation of the committee has yet to receive the approval of the Community chest directors. This will simply be a matter of routine, it is expected, as several members of the committee are also directors of the Chest organization.

Members of Committee

Different sections of the city are represented on the committee, of which Superintendent of Schools Zenos E. Scott is chairman. The North-end members are Fred L. Wood, Leonard L. Beers, Edward F. Leonard and Rev Silas L. Dupree. The Walnut-street section is represented by Edward S. Bradford, Frederic M. Jones, John A. Shirley and Dr DeBerry. Rev Garnett R. Waller, pastor of the Third Baptist church has been representing the South end.

Statistics Classified

The classified statistics in connection with the local Negro population are given below:—

Population			
Adults	1700	66%	
Children	791	31%	
No report on ages	70	3%	
	2561	100%	2561

Church Membership or Affiliation			
Third Baptist	516	21%	
St John's	396	15%	
Mount Calvary	375	14%	
Loring-street Methodist	273	11%	
Other churches	300	12%	
No reports	701	27%	
	2561	100%	2561
Population by Districts			
North End			
Children	272	10%	
Adults	654	26%	926 36%
South End			
Children	107	4%	
Adults	160	6%	267 10%
Walnut-street Section			
Children	435	17%	
Adults	766	32%	1201 49%
Boston Road			
Children	38	1%	
Adults	68	2%	106 3%
Scattered			
	61	2%	61 2%
			2561 100%
Ages Group			No. Pct.
0-5 years			269 11
6-11 years			277 11
12-17 years			245 10
18-25 years			351 14
26-39 years			587 24
40-54 years			401 16
55-69 years			122 5
70 years			38 1
No report			165 6
			98

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1930.

Michigan.
6

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
HERALD

AUG 31 1930

Negro Guild Seeks Funds For Program

Welfare Organization Believes Plan to Establish Social Worker Here Will Advance Good Feeling

Neighborly good feeling between white and colored citizens of Grand Rapids that has been built up by the devoted work of members of both races for more than a decade past is seeking a field for wider expression this year in the endeavor the Negro welfare guild is making to raise funds to establish a trained

MRS. THEODORE T. BURGESS

social worker here in the Negro community.

Secretary of the group is Mrs. Theodore T. Burgess, who has served her people in many ways as a volunteer social worker in years past. Mrs Burgess has lived in Grand Rapids all her life. She is a graduate of the old Grand Rapids Kindergarten Training school During the World war she acted as a community chairman, organized a food conservation club for women, garden club for boys and girls, gave demonstrations in the cold pack method of canning and in baking war breads, organized a home nursing class and supervised a canning center at Madison school for which she received a national certificate of merit.

For several years she acted as volunteer chairman of colored work for the Grand Rapids Y. W. C. A., organizing classes for women and girls, preparing programs for race relations days and giving talks before missionary societies. She also organized four classes of women in trained leadership to sponsor groups of girl reserves and at one time was herself advisor to 43 girls who belonged to three of the colored churches.

With assistance of two members of Messiah Baptist church she was instrumental in preparing a week's camp program for 16 girls at Idlewild, Mich.

Today two girls who received their inspiration from programs for colored girls offered by the Y. W. C. A. are colored girls' work secretaries, one in Cincinnati and one in Bridgeport, Conn.

As a part of the program of work for the colored young people a series of inspirational services for girls from all parts of the city were conducted under the supervision of Miss Harriet Lee, formerly director of religious education of the Grand Rapids Y. W. C. A., at St. Philip's church, Sunday afternoons.

"This amount of work could never have been accomplished," said Mrs. Burgess yesterday, "but for the splendid co-operation of the churches and clubs and ministers at that time. Besides the leisure-time recreation program and club work a great deal of social service in the form of case and relief work has been done by a colored volunteer worker well known to her community and to social agencies."

"In working for humanity there is no such thing as forced segregation," said Mrs. Burgess emphatically. "The social worker is merely placed where the most effective work can be done."

Declines Post

Now the little group of colored and white citizens who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the colored community here seek to establish a professional social worker for the Negro community here. When such a worker was first spoken of the post was offered Mrs. Burgess. She declined it, declaring that the place needed a woman especially trained for the work, as efficient as any other executive of a social agency and capable of demanding as good a salary.

Before any definite plans can be made for next year, a budget of $3,000 must be raised; and to the raising of that budget officers of the guild are now bending their energies.

Membership of the boards and officers of the Negro Welfare guild is representative of social-minded elements among both colored and white communities. Mrs. Ida Elson, formerly executive secretary of the Kent County Sunday School association, is president.

Other officers are vice president, Vernon G. Ward; treasurer, J. Edward Jones, and secretary, Mrs. Burgess. On the board besides these officers are Harold S. Chambers, executive secretary of the Kent County Sunday School association; Miss Vesta A. Sturgis, executive of the Grand Rapids Rehabilitation league; John H. Wilson; Miss Etta F. Jones, principal of Finney school; Mrs. Grace Sims, a trained nurse who has taken great interest in the work of the Clinic for Infant Feeding among her people; William A. Thomas; Atty. Kirk E. Wicks, head of the Legal Aid bureau; Miss Henrietta A. Wood, office manager of Blodgett hospital; Miss Alice R. Yonkman, executive of the Family Service association; Theodore T. Burgess, Mrs. Calvin Grayson, known among her people as a volunteer social worker; Clarence McKnight, Joseph C. Ford, Mrs. Ella C. Hartshorn, superintendent of the Deaconess home and Esther hall.

Venture Has Support

"Interest in this venture," said Mrs. Burgess, "has aroused the enthusiasm and moral support of many of our influential white and colored citizens who are in no way connected with the Negro Welfare guild, but who are greatly interested in all civic affairs.

"These persons feel confident that as an expression of appreciation for the contribution the volunteer workers have made, a salaried worker should be joyfully received and the budget for the first year readily met."

In addition to such work as has been done in the Negro community in the past, the professional worker would take charge of room registry, employment service, and case and relief work; she would work out from a central office.

Members of the guild expect to carry on their campaign for funds with personal visits; they seek contributions from churches and clubs as well as individuals. Checks should be made out to the Negro Welfare guild and mailed to J. Edward Jones, treasurer, 138 Pleasant st., SE.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930 Minnesota

ST. PAUL, MINN.

News

SEP 10 1930

Negro Social Work Discussed At "U" Session

Social work among negroes was one of the topics of the Minnesota State Conference and Institute of Social Work at University farm today.

The Urban league, an organization devoted to the welfare of negroes, conducted this section of the program.

Mrs. Minnie Hessian, St. Paul policewoman, was renamed president of the Minnesota and Northwest Association of Policewomen. Etta Tollefson, Minneapolis policewoman, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The sessions have been in progress for three days as a short course for persons engaged in social welfare work. These general sessions end today and the rest of the week will be devoted to meetings of committees and other groups interested in various divsions of the work.

Social Conditions: Improvement of -1930

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

APR 26 1930

NEWS

COLORED HEAR DISCUSSION OF BETTER HOMES

Two-Day Program Will be Held Next Week at Model Home on 24th Ave.

Elaborate preparations have been made here for the Better Homes Week program next Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, according to Mrs. D. C. McElveen, city chairman in charge of arrangements, and throngs are expected to attend the demonstrations and brief lectures at the new home on South Twenty-Fourth avenue, recently completed by O. J. Bass. The model homes built by M. M. Simmons on Twenty-Second avenue will also be open for inspection Tuesday and Wednesday, Mrs. McElveen said.

A series of demonstrations leading up to Better Homes Week ended Friday afternoon with programs at two homes for colored. About 75 persons, white and colored, inspected the Ben Fielder home on Fairley street and the beautiful brick bungalow owned by Rev. I. C. Harper at 622 New Orleans street.

At the Fielder home, a modest frame bungalow comfortably furnished, Mrs. J. O. McLaughlin, president of the Utopia Club, which is sponsoring the Better Homes Week campaign, and Mrs. N. Batson spoke to the group on methods of improving home conditions. A brief program was offered by a group of colored.

At the Harper home, Mrs. McElveen and Mrs. J. I. Thompson spoke on gardening. The house is one of the finest homes for colored in the city, those present agreed. It has hard-wood floors, electrical kitchen equipment, matched drapes and attractive furniture.

The program next Tuesday and Wednesday at the Bass home on Twenty-Fourth avenue will be announced by Mrs. McElveen on Monday

COLORED CITIZENS AID 'HOMES' WEEK

Program Full for Celebration of Better Homes Movement

Preparatory to the celebration of Better Homes Week, the colored citizens of the city have taken an active part, under the direction of J. E. Moman, general chairman; Elis Pillars, assistant chairman and E. W. Beuter, secretary.

In addition to the preaching of sermons in the various colored churches on Sunday, April 27, the opening day of Better Homes week, the program for yard inspection on Monday, the inspection of kitchens on Tuesday will be features of the campaign. At 8 o'clock Friday evening, an essay contest will be held in the Lanier High school. Other activities of the week will include a health program Thursday in Martin school, better health and better babies day. Friday will be given to reports from the various chairmen of committees, and awarding of prizes to the best kitchens, yards, essays and posters.

The Jackson Chamber of Commerce has donated $20 to be used for cash prizes in a picture prize contest of Better Homes. Through the city engineers a quantity of choice flower seed has been given for planting around the houses and to cover up unsightly spots.

The entire colored section has been zoned off and under the capable direction of local chairmen, the flower seed is being distributed throughout the town for beautifying whole city blocks, as well as individual houses.

Two demonstration kitchens in different localities are to be on display, a dark unpainted room having been selected in a humble dwelling and transformed by volunteer workers into a model white sanitary kitchen, to show what can be done, on the most modest income by work and knowing how. The City Coal and Material Company has generously donated the paint for this work, and the Southern United Ice Company will furnish an ice box for the demonstration during the Jackson Homes Campaign Week, April 27 to May 3.

NEGROES AND RENTS

The problem of the negro in the Northern city is always difficult. Used to the warm climate where clothing and fuel are of slight import, they are apt to think of money only in terms of food and a little amusement. But unfortunately there is also shelter, fuel and warm clothing, school books and supplies to be provided.

As long as times are good, these people take care of themselves somehow; but in a year like this, the suffering is very great. Evictions are the common thing rather than the exception. After every eviction the family slips lower in the social scale. They have to bunk in with the neigabors until somebody gets a job. The furniture goes back to the instalment house.

Only too often one woman in a group of six to ten adults and several children will have a housework job on which she can depend. She feeds them all somehow. Through the summer they get on. But when school starts, the children have no decent clothes nor food enough to sustain the mental energy of school.

The very worst element in the situation is the rent exploitation. From $12 a month for one room with no conveniences, to $50 and up for anything worth living in, the tale runs. Out of work, back with the rent a month and a half, out in the street and start the hunt once more. Up with the rent to the next comer.

Why live in that part of town? Because it is the only part where they can. White folks can move into cheaper suburbs, black folks are stuck where they are.

In a good many cities there are going to be serious troubles and epidemics this winter if the public authorities do not look before it is too late.

Colored People Organized For Red Cross Drive

T. J. Harris, principal of the Weschler High school, and the Rev. Mose S. Bailey of Bailey, have been selected as colonels in the colored division of the Red Cross campaign. They were designated by the Red Cross for the Red Cross roll call, which starts Tuesday.

The colonels have requested colored ministers to make their appeals Sunday. They also have called for volunteers to report to them for service. Ex-soldiers and others assisted by the Red Cross have been asked to serve in the campaign, as an expression of appreciation.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Missouri.

NATIONAL NEGRO LEAGUE

We have before us a statement in pamphlet form just issued by the National Negro Welfare League of America which sets forth the objects and purposes of the League.

We note that the program, as outlined by the League, calls for a general federation and organization of fourteen millions of colored people for the purpose of fighting for each and every right which is now enjoyed by any other group of American citizens, special emphasis being put upon the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. Among the things specifically mentioned are denial of the ballot in many sections; poor schools; denial of the opportunity to work and earn an honest living; discrimination in courts of justice, common carriers, buying homes and in other business pursuits, etc. The League is, also, pledged to support qualified Negroes for public offices, specifically mentioning the United States Congress and the state legislatures regardless of party affiliations.

All of the present officers are residents of St. Louis with the office of the secretary at 602-603 Central National Bank Building, St. Louis.

We presume that the objects and purposes as set forth by the League will be the guiding thought in its activities. They have an appeal to those who have suffered on account of the things complained of in this public statement. And while it is true that there are other agencies whose objects and purposes have been along similar lines, yet there is much to be done to remove the disabilities from which we suffer.

We are pleased to see this organization with its potentialities enter the fight for those things which are dear to every human heart, "all the rights and privileges which others enjoy."

In this fight it has our support and best wishes.

THE LIE NAILED!

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"It has been demonstrated that the Negro race is solvent." So writes a real estate expert after observing changes that that have come in Harlem, the Negro district of New York City. In the belief that the worse the buildings, the better they were suited to us as tenants landlords there let their properties run down. Of course no one would buy and no one would build. Property losses were enormous.

Into this situation came Rockefeller with his model apartments, purely a philanthropy. The better class of Negroes moved in. Excellent rents were paid, and paid promptly. Philanthropy was found to pay. Now Harlem real estate is active, and values have jumped 25 per cent. The race has demonstrated that it is self-supporting.

On every occasion when lowering of property values has been claimed as a reason for limiting Negroes in their housing, The Call has declared that the loss of value occured first and was the reason why the additional area came to us. We have strenuously denied that our occupancy has occasioned it. What this distinguished observer says of New York City has been demonstrated in Kansas City. Brooklyn avenue south to 25th street, once a white neighborhood, restricted against Negroes, used to have its bootleggers, its unkempt men and women lounging on front porches half dressed. Then "it went colored." It is cleaner, in better repair, and more sightly now.

There is no denying Negroes occupy a lot of run down property. Where we have been shanty dwellers, we carry shanty habits with us when we get better homes. But the community is to blame. Kansas City would never expect its children to be literate, if it did not provide schools, and it need not expect us to be good housekeepers when it limits us to pig sty housing. New York Negroes are solvent and so are we in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

OCT 5 - 1930

PLAN NEW NEGRO CENTER

TROOST AND 15TH CORNERS THE SUBJECTS OF NEGOTIATION.

Scottish Rite Temple, 7-Story Office Structure and Theater, Would Become Negro Social and Business Buildings.

A topic of considerable interest in real estate discussions at the moment is the strong possibility of the establishment of a major Negro social and business center at Fifteenth street and Troost avenue.

Involved are the Scottish Rite temple at the northwest corner and the New Centre properties, a theater and 7-story office building at the southeast corner of the intersection.

SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE A FACTOR.

With the new Scottish Rite temple at Linwood boulevard and the Paseo nearing completion, the older building that served the Scottish Rite Masonry for slightly more than a quarter of a century is on the market. Negotiating for its purchase are fourteen Negro Masonic lodges of Kansas City.

At the same time there is in prospect the reopening of the large theater in the New Centre building under a policy that would seek to develop a Negro patronage. C. E. McLaughlin, realtor, is not ready to announce the policy that will govern the 7-story New Centre office building, but it is no secret that studies have been made of the income possibilities of the building if space in it were made available gradually to Negro professional and business men.

AN INTERESTING BACKGROUND.

When the Scottish Rite temple was built at Fifteenth and Troost in 1903-04, it replaced the Dundee Methodist church. The neighborhood was mostly residential. It was considered "well out."

The New Centre building was erected by the Altman family in 1916. It replaced an old brick residence built by R. M. Snyder, capitalist and promoter, a property that later for a number of years was the home of Walton Holmes, banker. Years before the site was part of a fair grounds—and also a rifle range for the Craig Rifles.

The New Centre property in its fee ownership is a part of the Howard Vanderslice estate. A 99-year lease on the property is expected to be canceled.

CHARITY, INSIDE AND OUT

Negroes reached their quota in the charity drive last week. The devoted workers, especially the women who made the door to door canvass, deserve every praise. The greatness of their accomplishment stands out when only the bare figures are considered. But measured by the difficulties overcome, it is stupendous.

The inside, the seamy side of Negro thinking, comes very near to exposure each annual charity week. Only the heroic efforts of some save the rest. Big fat incomes, known and oftimes boasted of, are shamed by small gifts for a year's charity. Every such giver deserves to be held up for public gaze. Yet who is anyone of us that we shall throw the first stone?

Thousands of years ago Sodom and Gomorrah were offered escape from destruction if any good persons could be found in them. Today in Kansas City the race has a good name because there are some among us sympathetic and public-spirited who are an atonement for those who do not care.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930.

Montana

BUTTE, MONT.
POST

AUG 2 8 1930

SOCIAL CENTER IS PLANNED IN BUTTE

Colored Men Announce That Campaign Will Be Begun Tomorrow.

Butte is to have the first colored social welfare center in the state if present plans materialize, it was announced today by officers of the Colored Men's Welfare association of which Wesley Brown is president.

The campaign to finance the center will begin in earnest tomorrow morning when a group of colored workers will appear on the streets of the city to distribute little trophies in the form of useful kitchen utensils and to solicit the financial aid of Butte wage earners. For the past week the workers have been making a house-to-house campaign distributing the useful little articles.

The association already has acquired a suitable location at 604 South Idaho street but needs financial aid for necessary renovation and equipment. "The Butte association has long felt the need for a welfare center especially for the care of the needy colored children in the city," Mr. Brown explains. "At present there is no home for needy colored children in the state other than the state reform school at Miles City."

The proposed social center is designed to serve the entire colored colony in the city, numbering about 350 persons, to care for needy colored children, to provide a recreation center for colored adults as well as the children and to provide a meeting place for the various colored organizations in the city.

Assisting President Brown in the direction of the campaign are: Arthur Chappell, treasurer of the association; Louis B. Stewart, secretary; Charles Jones, Douglas Jackson, James Carter and A. J. Henson. Members of the campaign advisory board are Tom Davis, Charles Leonard, Malcolm Gillis, Fred Melcher, John Duncan and Davy O'Connor, juvenile probation officer.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930.

National Conference on Social Work.

Social Work Conference Bans Jim Crow Cities

Afro-American 6-21-30 Baltimore, Md.

Votes that Body Shall Go to No Place where Negroes Cannot Participate Fully in Every Function.

BOSTON. — Settling once and for all its policy as to discrimination against Negroes, the National Conference on Social Work voted to refuse to hold its meeting in any city where there would be any discrimination against them in any of the functions conducted under the conference auspices.

This sweeping provision covers not only metings, but social functions, hotel accommodations and all of the activities of the organization. It presents a victory for the National Urban League, the executive secretary of which has for several years been a member of the executive committee of the organization.

Fifty Present

There were fifty Negro delegates present among the five thousand which attended the session.

Eugene Kinckl Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, after six years of continuous service on the executive committee declined to be renominatd. The nominating committee of which Forrester Washington, white, director, the Atlanta School of Social Work was a member, unanimously named T. Arnold Hill, director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League for the vacancy.

Special attention was given to the problems of the Negro in the fields of industry and child care. Jesse O. Thomas, member of the committe on Industrial and Economic problems, presided at one of the sessions on industry. T. Arnold Hill also spoke at this session.

The discussion on Facilities for the Care of Negro Children in Northern Communities, the subject of anotner session, followed the presentation of data by Ira De A. Reid, director of research of the National Urban League.

Three significant by-products of the conference were:

(1) the adoption of the Time and Place committee's report to the effect that the conference shall exact of all communities seeking its presence, the assurance that adequate and equal provisions shall be made for Negro members of the conference, and that there shall be no discrimination against them in any of the functions conducted under the confrence's auspices:

(2) a breakfast meeting of the the White House Conference sub-committee on Dependency and Neglect Problems among Negroes, to receive a progress report on a study being conducted on the subject by Ira De A. Reid;

(3) the seconding of the nomination of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, as the desired candidate for appointment by President Hoover to the position of Secretary of Labor, by E. K. Jones.

The following persons also were among those attending the conference:

Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lawrence Oxley, Raleigh, N.C.; R. M. Moss, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John T. Clark St. Louis, Mo.; R. J. Elzy, Mrs. T. Burge, Mrs. Horne, Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. T. Smalls, Miss Myrtle Carden Mrs. W. B. Tandy, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss W Gertrude Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward Lewis, Kansas City, Mo.; S. B. Danley, Springfield, Ill.; Wayne Hopkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Kerns, Omaha, Neb.; George W. Thompson, Akron, Ohio; James H. Hubert, Samuel Allen, Misses Alene Simpkins and Alice Wihte, New York, Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Ragland, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Eolyn Klugh, Boston.

The 1931 conference will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

T. Arnold Hill Placed on Executive Board

BOSTON, June 20.—Nearly 50 Race social workers from all sections of the United States attended the 57th annual meeting of the National conference of social work here June 8 to 14. The conference is said to be the largest ever held. More than 5,000 delegates attended the 400 meetings conducted during the week.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, after six years of continuous service on the executive committee declined to be renominated. The nominating committee, of which Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work was a member, unanimously named T. Arnold Hill, director of industrial relations of the National Urban league for the vacancy.

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The 1931 conference will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

National Urban League

URBAN LEAGUE WORK COST $79,427 IN 1929

Efforts Centred on Aiding the Negro in Industry, Says National Body's Report.

WHITE 'INVASION' FOUGHT

Economic Factors Forced Competition for Jobs Once Spurned by Caucasians, It Is Said.

A report of the accomplishment during 1929 of the National Urban League of 11 Madison Avenue, this city, oldest of the inter-racial movements in this country, issued yesterday, gives the total cost of the work done from the national office last year as $79,427.23, and the combined budgets of the national and of the local organizations as nearly $500,000.

According to Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the league, who compiled the report, covering the activities of the twentieth year of the movement, this sum, while considerable, is "far less than the value of this extraordinary service rendered in behalf of mankind."

The league has directed most of its efforts, in 1929, the report says, toward improving the Negro's industrial lot in America. In the forty-four cities where branches of the movement are located, the total Negro population is estimated at 1,180,831, representing about one-third of the total Negro urban population. In thirty-one of these cities the league is a member organization of community chests.

New Urban Leagues began to function during the year in four cities—Albany, N. Y.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Warren, Ohio, and South Norwalk, Conn. Plans were completed to start the movement's work in Seattle. During the year T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, surveyed conditions on the Pacific Coast and in the South.

Mr. Hill's immediate task, the report discloses, has been that of holding old jobs against the "invasion" of white workers.

"So great was the loss of jobs customarily held by colored workers," the report says, "that it became necessary to console them with the fact that they were not losing their jobs because of race prejudice, but because of economic factors which had forced white workers to compete with Negroes for jobs that were once regarded beneath the dignity of a Caucasian."

Four major projects for the year undertaken by the Department of Research and Investigations, of which Ira DeA. Reis, is director, included surveys of the Negro population of Denver, Col.; Worcester, Mass.; the Hill District of Pittsburgh, and completion of the study of the Negro and his relations to trade unions.

The purchase of a park for Negroes by the city of Tulsa, Okla., is given among the results of the activities in the Southern field of the league, under the direction of Jesse O. Thomas.

The report shows that following the league's correspondence with President Hoover and with Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoover's representative in calling the White House conference on child health and protection, six Negroes were oppointed on committees now planning for this conference. This is the firts time that Negroes have been represented at a White House child conference.

Vocational Opportunity Campaign

Journal and Guide

THE importance of the alms of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign instituted by the National Urban League, which is to be nationally observed during the week of April 20-27, cannot be over-emphasized. The purpose of the campaign as announced by the league is: "To emphasize the importance of work and wages in the scheme of life for all peoples, particularly the American Negro," to stress the necessity "for Negroes to think more of their economic life," and "to pursue accepted practices and theories in their search for a larger place in occupations."

While dressed up in elegant phraseology, the purpose of the campaign in its most realistic sense is to inaugurate systematic efforts in local communities to expand the labor opportunities for the Negro and to arouse the masses of Negroes to a job-consciousness. In short, it is a campaign to increase the jobs and to make the race more alive to the fact that something more than the act of punching a time clock is necessary in order to hold jobs.

The week when the campaign will be in progress has been designated as Vocational Opportunity Week. As a week for national observance among the race group it ranks with any in importance that has yet been designated. Especially does the JOURNAL AND GUIDE commend it for local attention. Every colored individual in our city whose mind is capable of being directed into serious thought, is as a matter of self-interest, if for no other reason, obligated to take a deep interest in Vocational Opportunity Week.

While the mediums of education and information have laid bare the facts of our economic conditions with admirable frankness, and while the situation pointed out is not wholly encouraging, remedial action lies within our grasp in a very large measure. We can build up a job-consciousness that will have the effect of instilling into every man and woman who must work for wages the importance of the job, and we have already existing in our city a conciliatory interracial spirit that might possibly be, if tactfully and conscientiously directed, helpfully utilized in our job situation. In fact, there are numerous helpful measures that can be instituted, provided our leadership here will sense the seriousness of the matter and join determinedly in ameliorative efforts.

BUFFALO, N. Y. NEWS

JUN 6 - 1930

RECEPTION TO CLOSE URBAN CONFERENCE

Sightseeing Tour This Afternoon Will Follow Discussion of Negro's Problems.

The National Urban league conference which has been cinsidering many phases of the Negro problem, went into its final session Friday in the Michigan avenue Y. M. C. A. building. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee institute, is presiding. The topics of discussion are: Community Responsibility in Vocational Problems for Negroes; Southern Sentiment, and Negro Labor.

The afternoon session will be given over to board and staff members. The delegates will leave for Niagara Falls at 4:30 P. M. for a sightseeing tour and at 9:30 P. M. there will be formal reception by the citizens' committee in the Lafayette Community house, Lafayette and Elmwood avenues. The reception will bring the conference to a close.

Supposed facts about the Negro of slavery days have been proved to be only fancies by the Negro of today, Ira De A. Reid, New York, said at the Thursday night session of the conference. Joseph D. Bibb, Chicago, editor of a publication called The Whip, stressed the economic power of the Negro. He told how a certain chain store in Chicago which refused to hire Negro help was boycotted by Negro patrons and lost $17,000. The management of the store yielded to this pressur and Negroes now are employed ther, he said.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, New York, spoke on community welfare work. Industry, she said, is careless of its workers as a general thing. The tendency to ignore the needs of working people is nation-wide and world-wide, she declared. The Negro, she pointed out, feels this apathy more than others because he is the last to be hired and the first to be discharged.

The sessions Thursday were taken up with short talks on the progress being made in vocational education for Negroes. Will Mosher Clark, principal of School 32, presided at the morning session. The discussion was led by Edward S. Lewis, secretary of the Kansts City Urban league. N. B. Allen, secretary of the Columbus, O., Urban league, presided in the afternoon. Discussion was led by Dr. Niles Carpenter of the University of Buffalo. Douglas P. Falconer of the Children's Aid society presided at the evening session.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930.

New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

SEP 14 1930

Need of Leisure Time Program For Negro Stressed by Leader

Plan Is Urged as One of First Measures to Aid Third Ward, Where Adequate Housing and Sanitation Are Lacking.

(What are conditions in the Fourth precinct? Charges have been made that the territory is a veritable sink of iniquity. Counter charges have been made that these reports are greatly exaggerated. After a year's study of the situation, Arthur H. Hardy, Negro, who is in charge of the Y. M. C. A work among colored people, has written for the Sunday Call the result of his survey. A social worker of long experience, Mr. Hardy has labored among the people of his race in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Columbus.—Ed.)

BY ARTHUR H. HARDY.

MURDER! Shooting! Bootleggers! Crime! Negroes! and like expressions have become almost synonymous when speaking of that section of Newark located in the Fourth precinct of the Third ward. The area that has brought all of this unfavorable publicity to this section and to the unfortunate people living there is bounded on the north by Court street, south by Waverly avenue, west by Belmont avenue and east by High street. This takes in about forty city blocks of highly congested population and ramshackle, rundown tenements.

This area represents the largest concentration of Negroes in this city, but contrary to the general conception the great majority of those people are honest, hard-working and industrious people. They are forced by the peculiar conditions of Newark to live in these undesirable surroundings because no place else is available for them.

This "sick spot" of vice in Newark is promoted and carried forward by a minority group. However, when one is acquainted with the true conditions, social, moral and economic, in this location, the appalling picture of depravity, as it affects the Negroes, begins to dissipate at once for lack of a substantial foundation of facts.

Significant Revelation.

One of the revelations of the clean-up by the police department in March was that the vice conditions in this section of the city were not carried on by Negroes nor for them; but largely for the accommodation of peoples of other nationalities than Negroes. This is borne out by the fact that the police department established a curfew for all white persons found in that particular section after a certain hour.

The Negroes are the largest sufferers, due to this environment. Thus the Negro suffers in his struggle to get employment because he lives in this section; because he is a Negro, he is associated immediately with all that is indecent and undesirable, due to the fact that he is forced to live in this section that has been overrated as a vice section.

In the matter of housing. The Fourth precinct of the Third ward presents a miserable picture of inadequate and unsanitary conditions. The greater part of the quarters are no longer desirable for residences. The land is potentially valuable for business and as a result the owners are getting all they can out of it financially and doing the minimum of repair. The dwellings are all out of date and for the most part fall within the class tolerated as "old law" houses, with few of the sanitary provisions required in new structures for the preservation of health.

An investigation of sixty or more of these quarters showed a crowding of five and four-tenths persons a room and in many instances a community toilet and bath that served two tenements on a floor. A ratio of approximately one to three of these toilets and bathrooms were not in working order. A study of congestion showed a concentration of 190 persons an acre. The normal number of individuals for healthful living conditions averages from twenty to twenty-five per acre.

This overcrowding and poor physical condition of the properties directly contributes to the high death rate from pneumonia and tuberculosis and of infants among the Negroes of New rk.

High Rate of Rental.

The rentals of these places will average $8 a room monthly. The former residents, mostly Jews and Hungarians, paid from $12 to $15 a month for identical quarters for which Negroes are now paying from $30 to $50 per month. It has been estimated that about 20 per cent. of normal earnings can be comfortably applied to the rent item of the average family. The average earning of the Negro in this city is $20 a week. Thus we find that the Negroes in this section are paying from 40 to 60 per cent. of their earned income for rentals.

This immediately creates an economic problem which is met in a number of ways. First—By taking in lodgers. These dwellings were originally erected for purposes and family habits different enough from the habits and necessities of the new Negro families to introduce difficulties. For example, the intimate arrangement of the early houses for private families is dangerously unsuitable for the new families which must take lodgers in their household. Privacy is destroyed and other social problems introduced.

Second—The mother or wife is forced to work to carry part of the family expense. This condition, which causes the mother to be away from home, is immediately reflected in juvenile crime and delinquency. In most Negro families the mother is the guiding genius. When she is forced to leave home to work the disintegration of family life and morals is inevitable.

Third—The promotion of rent parties, which is a kind of entertainment given in a home where the persons buy refreshments and other things from the hosts.

All three of these factors serve to degrade the family life of this group of people and will explain many of the conditions to intelligent readers. A walk through the section will easily convince anyone from a purely external inspection that the places where this group of people are forced to live are not conducive to the development of self-respect.

Recreation Important.

As important, however, as is employment and housing, there is no phase more important than that of recreation in the largest sense. The unfortunate thing of an isolated section such as this, where the people are without influence, is the temptation for the city government to neglect it in the matters of street cleaning, garbage disposal and paving, and to center their interest and available funds upon the improvement of new areas. The same is true of those public authorities that have the disposition of funds for the development of recreation and leisure time activities.

Concerning a group of people with a distinctly peasant type of mind, it is very easy for these officials to conclude that they do not want anything done for them. In fact, one person in authority speaking to the writer said when approached upon the subject of his organization doing something, "Well, I do not think those people want anything over there." Thus showing that he had lost sight of the fact that it was part of his job to make them want it.

Clean, decent recreational activities do not exist in this section. The dive keeper, the speakeasy proprietor, the dope pedler are the dominating personalities in the promotion of leisure time activities. In this immediate section there are four schools and several playgrounds. In the winter time recreational centers are operated by the school board and the playgrounds throughout the year. However, leadership and the adaptability of program of these places raise very serious questions as to their efficiency in meeting this situation.

The greatest part of business enterprises is in control of the Jews. The business enterprises conducted by Negroes are drug stores, barber shops and restaurants of the "greasy spoon" variety. They constitute, however, a very small part of the business life in this section.

Evil in Game of Chance.

Clearing house numbers provide evil that robs a great many people of a large part of their meager earnings. This is a game of chance whereby for a very small investment the returns are very great, but the chances of winning are one in a thousand.

Another form of commercial recreation that has been developed to a very high degree is house parties. These parties are promoted by means of advanced ticket sale. A ticket costing from 35 to 50 cents entitles a person to a certain type of meal or other refreshment that appeals to the "epicures" of that section. One can hardly go through the section without being approached by some one who is selling a ticket for one of these house socials.

Therefore, as important as housing and employment rank in the conversation of social and moral life of any group the use that they make of their leisure time is of equal importance. In fact, most of these people migrated here from the South in order that they might have a fuller expression in the leisure time activities. "To have a good time" is an ordinary way of saying "When I have time to spare I want to spend it in the way that will bring the greatest amount of pleasure to me." For that reason many of them have to leave their homes in the South, where they were restricted by prejudice and tradition, and come to these modern cities to enjoy a fuller expression of personal liberty.

And what has the Negro migrant found at the end of this rainbow? In nine cases out of ten—and Newark is one of the nine—the kind of leisure time activities available to him have been more harmful than otherwise. Therefore, we find that the root of a great many social ills of the Negro in this section is the improper use of his leisure time. He has found the wholesome agencies of recreation either closed or closing to him, while at the same time the agencies of commercialized vice have welcomed him with open arms. This situation is complicated by the fact that his working days, when he can work, are shorter than ever before, and he has more time and more money to indulge in leisure-time activities.

Churches Have Struggle.

There are several strong churches in this section, led by men of unusual ability, but, due to the uncertain economic status of the people, they have a constant struggle to live. The ministers of these churches are intensely interested in the problem of these people, and co-operate willingly with agencies and individuals that are trying to work in this section.

Another phase of the Negro's religious life in this section is a development of certain nonevangelical individualistic type of churches that appeal largely to the emotional side of the Negro. These churches have come to occupy a peculiar place in the life of this community. They are usually housed in deserted store buildings and located on the first floor. The service in this type of church is largely of emotional and physical. The type of song leads itself to shouting, jumping, rolling, that finds a response in the emotional temperament of the Negro.

The religious expression is meager. But all of the pent-up feelings, all of the injustices that its participants have suffered, are expressed in the physical activities of this fundamental religious ceremony. These churches so many of them are the only form of expression and recreation that they

Model Housing Plan To Be Weighed Today

First steps in a survey of the plans of the Prudential Insurance Company and Newark for model housing in the Third ward will be taken today at a meeting of the special survey committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The members—Arthur E. Barlow, president of the chamber; Percy S. Young, Franklin Conklin Jr. and Edward F. Weston—will seek to establish the chamber's stand on the specific plan of co-operation by the city now before the City Commission for final action. The public hearing on the housing ordinance will be attended by a representative of the chamber.

take part in. Needless to say that many of these sporadic groups are headed by unscrupulous men who take advantage of the emotional appeal to exploit these people.

Police Efforts Defended.

There are certain flagrant conditions and violations of the law that go on at all times. The making of bootleg liquor is a common practice in this section, but the records of the police department will show that the largest stills that have been confiscated in this city were not found in the Hill section. The police department has been criticized for its lack of vigilance in this district because of the many evident violations that go on at all times. The writer holds no brief for the police department, but is of the opinion that it has tried to do what it could do subject to the limitations imposed upon it.

Arresting a crook and putting him in jail does not reform him. He merely uses the "enforced vacation" at the city's expense to think of new ways of circumventing and beating the law. A "street walker" is a trifle more efficient after a rest of a few weeks in prison. So it is necessary to recognize this problem as something more than a question of arresting people and putting them in jail.

In a brief way, these are some of the conditions that are existing in this section of the city. As a slum section, it is no different than any other slum section in any other city. Because people are poor and the force of circumstances causes them to live in a section such as this, it does not necessarily follow that they are criminals. The very fact that they are poor and live in a section such as this offers an opportunity for commercialized vice and crime to develop. Unemployment is certainly an important factor at this time in conditions that exist in this section. Housing as it relates to family life morals and health is of the utmost importance.

Need of Leisure Program.

Without adequate housing conditions, good health and good surroundings in the home, neither the individual nor the race will go forward as well as it might in this day and generation. The entire lack of adequate leisure time activity program adapted to get the needs of this special group stands before this community as one of the first things that should be corrected in the administration of social justice. The work of the police, the work of other agencies can only go as far as the community as a whole will permit them to go. Therefore, to expect any one phase of community life to correct this condition is asking too much. This problem is a community problem. It is not sufficient for any part of this community to say to any other part or to any one agency, "this is your job," but rather, "it is our job." It is the job of all the people working together to eliminate this "sick spot."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

New Jersey

COURIER-NEWS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FEB 12 1930

Negro Society Meets In City

The clubhouse of the United Civic & Welfare League at 726 St. Mary's avenue was packed for the conference meeting of the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey Monday. Several of the officers of the organization, established for about 16 years but without local organization membership as yet, were numbered among the eight different speakers. The conference lasted for four hours, it being after midnight before it broke up.

"How the Negro May Improve his Economic Condition" was the general subject and the Rev. L. E. Keiser, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church of this city, was the chief speaker. He advised Plainfield Negroes to get together through organization, to back their own business enterprises, to work together politically; in short, to cooperate in their varied interests. He paid tribute to the United Civic & Welfare League and said it should be supported in its efforts to improve conditions in Plainfield.

Dr. Charles Walter Quinn, president of the United Civic & Welfare League, presided and outlined the history of the organization at the outset of the conference. At the conclusion he made a plea for new members on behalf of both the league and the federation. Dr. Quinn is one of the 25 directors of the federation.

The first speaker was A. R. Mayo of Bloomfield, secretary and also a director of the federation. The second speaker was John Huggs of Paterson, president of the federation and identified with the State Labor Department. He spoke of prison work and the fact that comparatively few Negroes are sent to prison.

Other speakers were the Rev. A. D. Jones, pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church, and the Rev. D. W. Hoggard, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, of this city; Mrs. Evelyn B. Jones of Jersey City, who touched on the political situation, and John W. Hudspeth of East Orange. Mrs. Smith is vice-president of the federation. She advised Negro voters to participate to a greater extent than they do in the selection of candidates and then urged them to vote wisely. Promises of both parties to the Negroes have not been fulfilled, she held.

Mrs. Joseph Hudkins, with accompaniments by Mrs. Alberta Cox, sang twice and was enthusiastically applauded. Invocation was by the Rev. J. Sutton. James E. Sadler of Montclair and Malachi D. Cornish of Camden, directors of the federation, who were scheduled to speak here, addressed a Southern Jersey meeting instead.

The United Civic & Welfare League will probably be the first Plainfield organization to join the federation. The matter will be discussed at an early meeting, Dr Quinn stated.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

APR 2 - 1930

SOUND WELFARE PROPOSAL

Appointment of a Negro social worker in the City Department of Outside Relief would be another step in the direction of a more effective handling of the social welfare problem in Trenton. It is a possibility which merits careful consideration by the Board of City Commissioners.

At yesterday's conference with Mayor Donnelly, the point was made that a trained worker of the same race could render a great deal of constructive assistance to the colored people, not only during economic emergencies but also during subsequent periods of domestic readjustment.

This, it was asserted, has been the experience of many communities with large Negro populations. And it is by no means extravagant to believe that Trenton's experience with the plan would meet with equally significant results.

Sympathy and understanding are the bases of effective social welfare work. These qualities can best be asserted by competent people who are members of the race being served. There is much common sense, accordingly, in the request that has been made to Mayor Donnelly and the City Commission.

HOME NEWS
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

APR 23 1930

COLORED CITIZENS PROGRAM FOR WEEK ANNOUNCED TODAY

An extensive program has been mapped out by Dr. E. Elias Jackson, general manager of the Colored Citizens Civic and Welfare League for the present week.

On Thursday evening a banquet will be given by the league in honor of the Ladies' Auxiliary, at 308 Commercial avenue.

There will be a great membership gathering on Friday, at which time the committee will act on several applications for membership in the league.

Dedicatory services of the new property, recently purchased by the league for a community center, will be held on Sunday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. J. L. Lee will be the principal speaker. Other distinguished ministers and pastors have been invited.

A bible school will be held every Sunday afternoon following the dedicatory services. Men and women are invited to attend the school which will include song service and questions on the Bible will be asked and answered.

COURIER
Orange N. J.

APR 16 1930

URGED TO BACK FRELINGHUYSEN

Colored Welfare Group Meets in South Orange—Endorsement Deferred

Members of the Civic Club, a colored welfare and advancement organization in South Orange, were urged to support the candidacy of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen by speakers at a meeting at South Orange last night. The club did not officially go on record as endorsing his candidacy, but leaders reported that sentiment was strongly in favor of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Because of the fact that the members of the South Orange branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a non-political organization, were the guests of the Civic Club, any action on the endorsement of Mr. Frelinghuysen was postponed to a later meeting.

Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, the state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was a speaker. In urging that the members of the club support Mr. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Bunce made it clear that he was speaking as a private citizen and not as an official of the N. A. A. C. P.

Dr. Bunce told of the aid he had received from Mr. Frelinghuysen and also of the things that he had done for other members of the colored race. "We know what Mr. Frelinghuysen has done," he said. "We have only promises from the others."

Other guests of the club were Assemblywoman Agnes C. Jones, Assemblyman Frank S. Hargraves, Dr. Edwin G. Lee, and J. Mercer Burrell. Henry Pryor presided at the meeting.

In presenting her annual report, Mrs. Cora Robertson told of the history of the club, how it had originally been formed as a Hoover organization, and thanked all who had aided in its growth. She spoke of the backing the club had given Freeholder Elizabeth Harris.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

APR 28 1930

NEGRO BOYS' COMMUNITY HOUSE OPENS

Project, Sponsored by Rev. William Byrd, Gets Good Start in Lafayette.

The first community center especially for Negro boys was established in Jersey City yesterday afternoon when the Lincoln House, Woodward St., near Communipaw Av., was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The house is designed to provide a variety of interest for the young boys with the end to diverting their energies into channels of good character and usefulness.

Rev. William Byrd, pastor of the Community Church, Woodward St. and Communipaw Av., the organizer of the body establishing the house and a prominent Negro leader of Jersey City, conducted the opening services. Among those who took part were Rev. Harry L. Everett, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Bergen Av. and Boyd; Rev. John E. Heindel of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, former Senator Parry of Essex, who represented former Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen; Rev. William Harper of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Francis Johnson, Negro physician of Jersey City, officer of the People's Charitable League, and one of the foremost social workers among Negoes, and Mrs. Alice E. Byrd, who read a history of the formation of the Community Church and of the Lincoln Community House.

The Community Church bought the property formerly owned by the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church after the latter moved to Brinkerhoff St., because of the fire damaging the church building. The church was renovated and made suitable for worship and several lots adjoining it were purchased for the building of a community house. In the meantime, the house used as the home of Rev. E. L. Hause was completely remodeled for use as a boy's community house and it is this which is now known as the Lincoln House.

The building is equipped with large play rooms, including pool and billiard rooms, library and reading rooms as well as several rooms which will be used as meeting rooms for boy's clubs. It is the intention of Rev. Byrd to open the house to all Negro boys to fill a place in their lives that is now occupied only by the street and the poolroom. By thus giving the boys a place where they can find congenial friends and adequate entertainment amid clean surroundings and moral atmosphere, he believes that the future generation of Negroes in Jersey City can be made even better able to cope with the problems of the Negro race than is the present.

As part of the program to be followed in connection with the operation of the community house, Rev. Byrd is planning to send about 125 boys to a camp at Atlantic Highlands for four weeks of this coming Summer. He is being assisted in this project by the Men's Community Club of the First Congregational Church. George M. Evans, chairman of the Men's Club committee in charge of this phase of its work, is also a director of the Lincoln House. The movement to give Negro boys a number of weeks at camp is expected to grow by next Summer so that they may have a camp of their own which will accommodate many more boys than it is now possible to satisfy.

Beside Mr. Evans, the directors of

the Lincoln House are George Saxtan, Robert S. O. Lawson, M. F. Wilson, Donald J. Sargent, Henry Roth, Floyd G. Rendall, James Erwin, Joseph G. Parr, Henry Christensen, Commissioner Arthur Potterton, Dr. B. S. Pollak, John E. White, Caleb Ringle and William H. Witt.

JOURNAL
ELIZABETH, N. J.

APR 1 2 1930

COLORED SOCIAL CENTER ENDS SEASON'S WORK

The Colored Social Center's winter activities closed last night. This center, at School 15, South Fifth street and Third avenue, has been sponsored by the Board of Recreation Commissioners for the past four years, during which time the attendance has increased rapidly. It was necessary this year to conduct the center two nights a week in order to accommodate the large number of boys and girls who wish to participate in its activities. This is due to the fact that there is no other suitable place in Elizabeth where colored boys and girls are permitted to play basketball, dodgeball and other games.

This colored center is one of the most active places in the city. Each year there are organized teams which comprise a Social Center League. Last year the "Arabs" were second in place in the league, and this year the "Community Boys" won the championship of city social center leagues. Gold basketballs will be awarded to the victors for the 1929-1930 season. The basketball players in this center are divided into senior and junior teams. Outside games are played on Friday night only. The last Friday night of each month is given over to public dancing.

At the close of each year a musical comedy or vaudeville is given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Taylor, "Rustic Revelries," the play given this year, was written and directed by L. R. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor has been employed by the Board of Recreation Commissioners for the past seven years for both summer and winter activities. Born in Elizabeth, she attended School 3, Battin High School and Manhattan College.

HUDSON DISPATCH
UNION CITY, N. J.

APR 2 8 1930

CENTRE IS DEDICATED FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Community Church, Jersey City, Sponsors Lincoln House

Representing Joseph S. Frelinghausen, candidate for U. S. senator, former State Senator William H. Parry spoke yesterday afternoon at the dedication of the Lincoln House for Negro children at Woodward street and Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.

The house is sponsored by the First Community Church of Jersey City.

Other speakers were Dr. Harry L. Everett, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City; Rev. John Heindel, English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jersey City, and Dr. J. Francis Johnson, prominent negro medical practitioner. Mrs. A. E. Byrd, wife of the pastor of the First Community Church, sketched the history of the church. Rev. E. J. Strothers, retired, of East Orange, and Floyd Randell and William H. Witt, directors of the new house, also spoke.

At present the Lincoln House will find its headquarters in the rectory of the church, but it is expected that soon a new building will be erected on an empty lot adjoining the church.

With the opening of the house a community centre for negro boys and girls of all denominations, there will also be a summer camp for the boys to be at Atlantic Highlands. Dah:klurZhtWFflanth IofcG,PoDuK1

The house has already enrolled 80 boys and 50 girls. When construction of the new building is completed there will be a swimming pool, a library, a gymnasiub and bowling alleys. It was announced that Franz Byrd, son of the pastor, will be the athletic director.

He is 25, and has won fame on the gridiron, having played halfback on the team of Lincoln University, Pa.

Charles Woodson, a famed Negro swimmer, will be swimming instructor.

A letter of regret that he could not attend was received from Mr. Frelinghuysen.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
APR 2 7 1930

NEGROES HERE TO STAY

Mayor Donnelly's proposal to assign a special colored welfare worker to the department of outdoor relief affords evidence of the growth of the Negro population following upon the remarkable migration of that race from the South during and following the World War.

It is a problem which affects most northern cities, and it has various angles. At a recent meeting of city and county officials at Newark, it was suggested that carfare be provided to the South for Negro migrants afflicted with tuberculosis. Owing to overcrowded tenement conditions, the White Plague has been making alarming inroads among members of the race in Essex County.

Although the motive of the suggestion doubtless was humanitarian, so that tubercular patients might get the benefit of the milder climate to which they were accustomed, Newark Negroes are protesting that shipment to the South would only make a bad situation worse. It looks as if, having welcomed Negro labor when it was badly needed, the North must shoulder the responsibility of dealing at home with all the consequences of the influx.

PASSAIC, N. J
HERALD

APR 2 6 1930

Civic Body Organized By Negroes

Over One Hundred Present at Meet in Chestnut Street

Officers Elected

Ernest H. Dickson of Passaic General Secretary of League

For Race Betterment

With the aim to unite Negroes of the county and to work for the betterment of their race, the Amalgamated Colored Civic League of Passaic County was organized last night at a meeting in Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Chestnut street.

Officers Elected

Officers were elected, and more than 100 residents of Passaic, Clifton, Paterson and other municipalities were enrolled as members. When the organization holds its next meeting in Paterson in May, house, membership and social committees will be appointed, and it is expected the membership will have reached several hundreds.

George Bumpas, of Paterson, was chosen president. Other officers elected are Julius Wade, of Passaic, first vice-president; Mrs. George Hatchet, of Delawanna, second vice-president; Mrs. B. Purcell, of Passaic, recording secretary; K. D. Boyde, of Paterson, financial secretary; and Ernest H. Dickson, of Passaic, general secretary.

Huggs President

John A. Huggs, of Paterson, president of the State Federation of Colored Clubs, was the principal speaker. He told of the work being done throughout the State and nation to improve the social conditions of his race, and the efforts to bring a better understanding of its problems to the country.

One of the first objectives the organization will consider is the improvement of housing conditions of Negroes. It will also look after the rights of colored citizens, and will work to better social conditions.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

APR 2 6 1930

Colored Civic League Formed

Julius Wade, Of This City, Is Elected First Vice-President—County In Scope

At a meeting at the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. on Chestnut Street, last night, the Amalgamated Colored Civic League of Passaic County was formed as an organization for the betterment of the colored race in the county.

George Bumpas, of Paterson, was elected president by the one hundred or more charter members present. Other officers selected were Julius Wade, of Passaic, first vice-president; Mrs. George Hatchett, of Delawanna, second vice-president; Mrs. George Purcell, of Passaic, recording secretary; K. D. Boyd, of Paterson, financial secretary; E. H. Dickson, of Passaic, general secretary; and Jessie Rutherford, of Clifton, treasurer.

The next meeting of the league will be held in Paterson on May 1, at which time health and social committees will be appointed. A drive for new members will also be inaugurated.

John A. Huggs, of Paterson, president of the State Federation of Colored Clubs, was the principal speaker at the organization meeting last night, and he stated that it was the best meeting, from a point of attendance, that he had ever witnessed in the state.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

New York.

BROOKLYN TIMES

NOV 19 1930

Negro Health Centre Open.

The recent opening of the health centre for Harlem Negroes in which Mayor Walker participated, directs attention to an equally recent report on the economic and social progress of colored people in the United States by President Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald fund. Some figures that will astound those unacquainted with the facts, are given in the report. Thus, the accumulated wealth of Negroes in America now amounts to two billion dollars. While 70,000 colored citizens own their own homes, 232,000 farmers operate their own land, and 70,000 conduct business enterprises of their own. A fair advance has also been made in education.

Health conditions in the vast segregated Negro centres in large cities and in scattered and neglected Negro hamlets of the South, are not so satisfactory. "Disease cannot be easily segregated," the report says, and it goes on to assert that "in so far as accurate figures are available, they show health conditions that no civilized country can afford to permit."

New York City is grappling with this problem, and meeting it as it should be met. And while Mayor Walker's direct show of interest in the Harlem project was worthy of general commendation, the facts presented by Dr. Wynne, the Health Commissioner, and bearing directly on the scope of the work proposed, should not be lost sight of.

Why No Food For Negroes!

NEW YORK CITY'S much advertised "charity boxes," distributed through the police department, are, of course, entirely inadequate to even begin to relieve the hunger and suffering of the city's 800,000 unemployed workers.

Daily Worker

Two weeks ago a few potatoes, a couple of onions, a half dozen eggs, a loaf of bread and a half pound of coffee were distributed to only 18,000 of the city's 800,000 unemployed—enough food to feed a family on the most miserable diet for two days at the most. Absolutely nothing was done for the others. The grafting Tammany politicians were unconcerned; these workers, the remaining thousands, could continue to slowly approach death via the starvation route.

11-29-30

Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving, was chosen to repeat the relief bluff of two weeks ago. Again food in starvation quantities was distributed through the police stations to an insignificant number of the city's jobless. Again thousands were turned away without even a crust of bread. And again the newspapers boasted loudly of the "great" relief efforts of Mayor Walker's committee.

New York N.Y.

But what we would like to ask is the following:

Why was it that precisely in the Harlem police precincts, where the Negro workers live, were the number of food boxes inadequate?

Prior to the distribution, the police claimed to have made a survey of the exact number of "needy families"—that is, those in extreme need—in their precinct. Cards were given to these families in advance authorizing them to receive food at the precinct in which they lived on Wednesday. **The police, therefore, knew in advance the exact number of people in each precinct who would call for food.** Packages could and should have been made up in such a manner as to insure a maximum of food to each of these starving workers' families.

But what was the policy adopted? Not that of equal distribution! But one of discrimination against Negroes! The East 126th Street station in Harlem received 600 packages for 700 families. The West 123rd Street station had 600 packages for 1,169 families. The 104th Street station had 900 packages for 1,500 needy families. There were two other stations where there were small discrepancies between the number of cards issued and the number of boxes available. But in Harlem this discrepancy was a system. It was a clear case of the usual discrimination practiced by the white bosses and landlords against the Negro masses.

In Harlem, even according to the fake police survey, there were 3,369 Negro families in immediate and extreme need. But food in the most miserable quantities was given to only about 2,100 families. In other words over 1,200 Negro families, which even the cops admitted were starving (that is what they mean by "needy families"), were sent away from the stations on Wednesday without even bread after having been told to come there to get a box of food.

This discrimination against Negro workers is the concern of not only the Negro masses. It is the concern primarily of the white workers. The white workers, in order to set up a united fighting front of all workers, Negro and white, for unemployment insurance, must place in the forefront the fight against discrimination and for equal rights for the Negro masses. Only by such united action of the workers can the white bosses be defeated and the workers' demands be won. Neither the Negro nor the white workers can win alone. All workers, of all nationalities, Negro and white, native born and foreign born, must all fight together, each for the protection of the other, and all for the defeat of the bosses.

N. Y. EVENING POST

DEC 15 1930

ITS WORK SHOULD NOT HALT

Among the organizations helping to solve the pressing problems of unemployment and child welfare the National Urban League deserves particular recognition. The league deals with the problems of health, employment, child welfare, housing and citizenship among Negroes. Established twenty years ago, it has found peculiar usefulness in the forty-two cities in which it now maintains units. White and colored persons who believe that interracial coöperation alone can solve these questions serve on the governing bodies of these local organizations.

In the present business depression the work of the league has been especially important. The league discovered that the percentage of Negro unemployed was higher than that of any other racial group. As a result Colonel Arthur Woods has appointed one of its representatives as liaison officer between President Hoover's unemployment commission and the Negroes of the United States, to whom non-discriminating consideration is thus assured. The league received another emphatic call this year in the invitation to the recent White House Conference on Child Welfare and Protection. Through its department of research its secretary was able to present a vivid picture of Negro child life and, in addition, to call attention to the appalling death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis, malnutrition and poor living conditions.

These extra demands on the league come at a time when it is falling $6,000 short of raising its budget of $78,000 for the current year. Its work will be severely handicapped if this modest sum is not obtained by December 31. Twenty years of intelligent effort, added to its extra service in the present unemployment emergency, entitle this organization to the means with which to continue its work efficiently. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1930 New York.

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 24 1930

Big Time Had by All on Kindergarten's Birthday

World Staff Photographs

The Jubilee Chorus (Above) Does Its Stuff at the Lenox Hill House. Lower Picture Shows JOHNNIE LAPP, and (Left to Right) ANNA MAY LUPYAK, IRENE ZYMBER and KATHERINE WISHNISKWI-SKI in Folk Dances.

KINDERGARTEN UNIT MARKS 40TH YEAR

Children Put on Celebration at Lenox Hill House

The star act in the celebration yesterday of the fortieth anniversary of the New York Kindergarten Association was an orchestra of children of pre-school age, from the Lenox Hill House, one of the organization's fifteen groups. At the headquarters at No. 524 West 42d Street, they banged a vigorous accompaniment to their teacher's songs, on triangles, tambourines, cymbals, drums and two wooden xylophones. With complete assurance, they followed their minute conductor, who knew no fear either of music critics or protographers.

They were supported by a chorus of Negro children, who sang three songs, about "Friends" and about "Santa Claus." This group not only did not fear the photographers, but even showed off for them in the expressed hope that "it might be movies." Appearing without benefit of make-up, four dancers performed Polish and Russian folk-steps in costumes that were their parents' own version of what a Russian or a Polish peasant wears.

Dr. John H. Finley, former President of the City College of New York, and former State Commissioner of Education, the guest speaker, reminded members of the club, of the founders who believed in caring for the whole child his body and his mind, and who wished to hand on to the very young the heritage of their ancestors. The teacher must, he said, "lead the child to the feet of the race." Most improvements in education he believes to have started in such private endeavors as this, and that the public schools have merely followed in the path of their successes.

Mr. Daniel S. Remsen, one of the charter members of the society, pointed out that it was formed on the belief of its founders in the value of personality in education. The child is treated as a personality, by teachers who know the child as well as its parents. The orchestra, the dancing, and the singing are the fruits of this method, and the drawings that decorate the class room walls, as well as the peace and the poise with which the very small children make their public appearances.

HERALD

FEB 28 1930

Mission Gives Negroes Here Personal Care

Society Formed 65 Years Ago Preserves Religious Note in Harlem Service

Whites' Help Stressed

Clubs, Nursery and Women's Home Among Activities

The New York Colored Mission, adopting its sixty-fifth annual report last week, revealed an approach to the Negro problem of this city scarcely changed from that with which it began its religious and social activities in behalf of the freed slaves stranded in New York in the months following General Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

In those sixty-five years the Negro section of the city has pushed northward from the West Thirties to Harlem, has increased from less than a thousand families to more than 200,000 men, women and children, and has advanced considerably in education, economic status and ability to solve its own problems.

Help From Whites Emphasized

To the New York Colored Mission, however, the race is still the white man's burden, and a burden which cannot be carried by the city, state or nation. The Negro still needs the white man to prevent his return to savagery, Benjamin H. Doane, president of the mission, declared, and the report urges the white citizens of New York to accept this task "to atone for the moral and spiritual shattering, the economic upsetting, the poverty and suffering, caused in part" by the whites, to whom are attributed "the proprietorship, capital, operation and profits of Harlem's businesslike wickedness."

"The Negro needs the white man to keep him civilized," Mr. Doane said. "He is only a few generations from savagery and needs the white race's constant touch to keep him from returning. We are trying to help the Negro help himself."

The cornerstone of the New York Colored Mission's work is a religious and personal approach to the difficulties of the Negroes, "not of vice-raiding, or even actively seeking to enforce laws, but of incessant endeavor, exerted in many ways and many directions, to build up character and mental and spiritual qualities, which make virtue and industry and thrift and self-improvement and brotherly kindness things to be most desired and craved and striven after."

Religious Note Preserved

The mission began as the African Sabbath School Association and has ever stressed its religious aspect. The name was changed in 1871 and the organization has moved four times in keeping up with the Negro's northward migration. Today its headquarters are located at 8 West 131st Street, with additional houses at 4 and 6 West 131st Street and 5 and 7 East 130th Street. Its annual budget has increased from $719.19 in 1869 to more than $23,000 in 1929.

Instead of a few kindly Quaker women visiting the sick and wretched Negroes in the late '60s, the organization now has seven paid mission workers, Negroes themselves, in addition to more than ten white men and women who direct the religious services and teach in the Sabbath school. The Quaker influence has passed and the mission has become non-sectarian, but the religious and personal approach has not changed.

Coal Given for Distribution

Gathered around a wood fire in the home of Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, 463 Park Avenue, the board of trustees talked over their work last Tuesday with all the zeal of crusaders, and all the personal enthusiasm of missionaries. There were many unemployed in Harlem and a ton of coal was needed for distribution by the bucketful, the secretary said.

One of the Negro mission workers needed $2 a week more salary. The treasury was low, but it was voted. Many families in Harlem were without proper clothing. They discussed where the second-hand clothing could be bought cheapest. It was all very personal, and they seemed very sincere, especially when they spoke of the Sabbath school.

Report on Sabbath School

One of the trustees had visited the Sabbath school only the Sunday before. The Negro boys and girls were "better behaved than the children of any white or Negro Sunday school in this city or state," but she thought the talk of one of the teachers was a little too difficult for the Negro children.

"But she was a substitute," another trustee explained.

The school, with an average attendance of more than 250 children, no longer has the problem of teaching the Negroes to read, as in 1867, when a day school was run. The report of that year said:

"During this winter the teachers organized a soup kitchen, and each day, from 2 to 3 o'clock, a bowl of hot soup and a slice of bread was provided for all comers. It was gladly received."

Clubs for Boys and Girls

Nor is the mission's contact only with the children or confined to one day of the week. There is a day nursery for the babies of working women, five boys' and two girls' clubs, two sewing and embroidery classes for older girls, classes in vocational guidance, a young men's club, a home for working women and an employment office whose service is free to the Negro workers.

Fresh air outings are held each summer, to Coney Island for the boys and girls and to Bear Mountain for the babies and their mothers. During the last year twenty-one Negro women were sent to Nepperhan, N. Y., for convalescence.

The trustees consider their day nursery and their home for young Negro women two of their most important departments. Last year $5,169.15 was disbursed on the day nursery, less than one-half of which was received in the fees from the 11,881 children cared for. For 20 cents a day a child is nursed, given lunch and dinner and provided with medical attention.

About sixty young Negro women are housed in the home for working women, which utilizes four of the mission's houses, conducted in the spirit of a women's club. The charge is only 35 cents a day. There are rules against playing cards and staying out after 10 o'clock in the evening.

The report also told of Christmas and Thanksgiving baskets being carried to Harlem homes, of tons of coal which were given away, one pailful at the time, to Negro children who came from homes without a fire. Shoes, old clothing, housefurnishings were distributed. The mission workers, going into the Negro homes, attended the ill, washed babies, bought milk, made fires and cooked meals.

"We know the people themselves," Mr. Duane said, "and it is through that that our work is effective. No state agency could do this work and ours is the only organization which attempts it."

Want in 1872 Recalled

Reports of especially difficult straits in Harlem on account of the unemployment echoed the report of 1872, which said:

"Their condition in many cases is wretched in the extreme and at this season of the year, when work is scarce and they have little if any provision for the winter, their sufferings are often very great.

"Rents even of their miserable tenements are high and landlords are exacting. In many cases the entire earnings of a family are barely sufficient to pay for shelter. It often happens that poverty and crime go hand in hand, and thus physically, morally and spiritually they have great need of help and instruction and prayer."

Whites Blamed for Vice

The 1929 report, declaring that most of the 200,000 Negroes, "honest, moral, competent, orderly, happily need no colored mission, any more than most white people need a white mission," said:

"It is also true that fantastic, hideous vice lurks and sometimes flaunts its presence within this area just as white vice and degradation are to be found in exclusively white neighborhoods, with this difference, however, that white vice is not generally under Negro management, while it is now openly charged in our public press that the proprietorship, capital operation and profits of Harlem's business-like wickedness are largely in the hands of the white race."

Assemblyman Perkins Emergency Rent Bill Passes The Assembly

(Telegram to The Age.)

Albany, N. Y.—The Emergency Rent Bill, introduced by Assemblyman Lamar Perkins of the 21st New York City District, providing for a six months stay of the Emergency rent laws in New York City, unanimously passed the Assembly Monday night, March 10. Mr. Perkins is confident the bill will pass the Senate.

According to Mr. Perkins there is still an acute shortage of low rent apartment in New York City, especially in the Harlem section.

JOB TRAINING URGED FOR RURAL CHILDREN

Dr. O. L. Hatcher Says 12,000,000 Are Handicapped by Faulty Educational Facilities.

FINDS HOMES OPPRESSIVE

Miss Virginia Murray Praises the Southern Women's Alliance for Aid to Young Girls.

The problems and dangers faced by untrained young girls, who, to escape the drudgery of rural life, go to the big cities, were discussed at the Spring luncheon yesterday of the New York branch of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, at the St. Regis.

Dr. O. Latham Hatcher, founder and president of the organization and chairman of the luncheon, emphasized the need for community guidance councils, to act as educational and occupational advisers to underprivileged children of rural districts, who, she said, were handicapped by oppressive home environment and unsatisfactory educational facilities.

Basing her views upon extensive research work, which, she said, the alliance had just completed, Dr. Hatcher said that more than 12,000,000 of the nation's youth live in rural districts, 9,000,000 of them on farms.

Miss Virginia Murray, chief of the women's division of the new Crime Prevention Bureau, commended the alliance upon its work in training and advising young girls. In preparing them to meet conditions in big cities, she said, many tragedies can be prevented.

Miss Murray declared that many of the night club hostesses came from the country, probably never intending to engage in the work they now do. They were either unaware of the great skilled competition in all fields of labor or were misinformed about their own talents and possibilities, she said.

Dr. John H. Finley spoke of the great character-building influence of the country, where, he said, children are in the presence of the Creator of all things, while in big cities they see only man-made things.

"It is the greatest task of a country which has no more frontiers to keep alive the frontier spirit in its youth," he said.

Miss Harriette Wood, rural counselor of the alliance, gave a brief account of the problems confronted by the rural youth.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

New York.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

APR 16 1930

ACT WOULD LET COURTS DELAY GOUGES

Tenants Ask Protection from Excessive Increases in Cheap Apartments.

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, April 16.—Governor Roosevelt is expected today to approve the Perkins bill giving Municipal Court judges discretion to grant six-month stays to tenants in New York City where landlords demand excessive increased rents.

There is considerable doubt as to what disposition Governor Roosevelt will make concerning the Rivers bill, which denies realty owners the right to collect their rents from tenants while a violation of the tenement house department for laxity in repairs is pending against the building.

WOMAN PLEADS CAUSE.

Governor Roosevelt evinced considerable interest over a mass of material clipped from the columns of the New York Evening Journal, and submitted at the public hearing in substantiation of the charge made by Mrs. Lucille Zeumer, 320 Riverside Dr., speaking for 50,000 tenants, that more than 2,000 rent increase cases were on file before Municipal Court Justice John J. Sullivan in Harlem for the first three weeks in January.

Pleading with Governor Roosevelt to sign both measures, Mrs. Zeumer characterized landlords as "profiteering, racketeering, pirates, robbers and bloodsuckers, like leeches with no mercy for tenants."

OFFERS NEGROES HOMES.

After it was explained these proposals were necessary because there was still a shortage of cheaper tenements, especially in the Harlem black belt, Charles Eidt, president of the Yorkville Property Owners Association, told the colored delegation:

"If you will only come down our way we will give you all the rooms you want, as we have plenty of them vacant in Yorkville."

It was pointed out Yorkville is populated principally with Germans, Hungarian, Slavs and Poles but that few colored people have moved into that section yet.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 2 - 1930

COLUMBUS HILL CENTRE WILL REOPEN SOON

Closing Is a Temporary One for Repairs, Not Permanent, Due to Lack of Funds, Officials Say.

Reports of an indefinite suspension of activities at the Columbus Hill Neighborhood Centre, at 224 West Sixty-third Street, which was originally endowed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., because of lack of funds to continue the work, were denied yesterday by officials of the Welfare Council and the Children's Aid Society, under whose direction the work at the centre is conducted. A temporary cessation of activities, however, for repairs to the building, has been ordered, it was said.

In reply to a protest issued through the New York Urban League, a Negro organization, against a reported curtailment of all community welfare work at the centre, Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, said:

"There is no question of the centre's being closed. It may be that this unfounded rumor started because the Children's Aid Society, in accordance with its general policy in such matters, is transferring the grade school activities at Columbus Hill, as it is doing at all its health centres, to the public school system." Mr. Lovejoy explained that this circumstance accounted for the dismissal of several members of the teaching staff, as reported yesterday.

Mr. Lovejoy said that plans are now under way for assembling the staff of the Summer play school operated at the centre during July and August. An effort will be made to solicit funds in addition to the $7,500 budget already provided for the work of the centre next Fall, he said, admitting that restriction of expenditures to the $7,500 limit would have to be made if subscriptions were not forthcoming. The centre was closed yesterday.

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 16 1930

Harlem Housing Reform Urged On Roosevelt

Conditions Among Negroes Declared Intolerable at Hearing on Rent Bills

Landlords Blame Votes

Magistrates Are Assailed by Speakers for Both Sides

A Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, April 15.—The long battle between landlords and tenants of New York City, this time in the Negro district of Harlem, was renewed with vigor before Governor Roosevelt today at a hearing on two bills described by their sponsors as intended to protect tenants against extortionate rent increases and subsequent eviction.

Charges that the measures were of political origin, based only on a desire to gain Republican votes in Harlem, because so frequent that the Governor was finally forced to caution one of the opponents not to mention politics. As the hearing neared the end, Senator Duncan J. O'Brien, Democratic Representative, whose district includes that under fire, declared that he had voted for the bills, which were introduced by two Republicans, solely to improve the living conditions of the colored people.

Harlem Conditions Called Deplorable

"I live in Harlem," he said, "and I know the conditions there. Some of them are deplorable, and anything is desirable if it will help to get these people out of the cellars, and give them some sunshine."

Expiration of the emergency rent laws, with their strict provisions covring both tenants and landlords, was held out by the majority of the proponents as a reason for the necessity of the bills. One of them, introduced by Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, would prevent eviction of tenants if repairs ordered by tenement inspectors had not been made by the landlords, while the other, sponsored by Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, would authorize a municipal court justice, at his discretion, to issue a six months' stay for tenants facing apparently unreasonable rent increases.

Governor Roosevelt gave no hint during the hearing as to his probable disposition of either bill, although by his questioning he showed an inclination to doubt the necessity of the Rivers bill, which he appeared to believe was already covered by the provisions of the tenement house law.

While the tenants and landlords each came in for the attacks of the other, the municipal court justices were alternately charged with favoring tenants and the owners of tenements in rent actions.

"The Lord help anybody who owns real property in the city of New York," declared Edward Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, in opposing the measures. Assemblyman Rivers later asserted that "statistics show that the magistrates have favored the landlords."

Protection Held Needed

Vivid pictures of intolerable living conditions in Harlem, with landlords refusing to make repairs, or making ineffective ones, garbage being thrown down dumbwaiters, doorbells refusing to work and lightless vestibules were drawn by several of those in favor of the bills as pointing to the need for some measure of regulation.

"Some protection is needed by the tenants at the hands of merciless landlords," argued Assemblyman Perkins. "It isn't true of every landlord, but we do want to cover many cases where real hardship arises."

Several landlords at the hearing whispered among themselves and glared at Mr. Perkins, and when he became too enthusiastic shouts of "That isn't so," and "No, no," arose. Several other Negroes appeared to relate their own experiences with alleged recalcitrant owners, while the landlords contended that votes, not tenants, were causing the trouble.

Roosevelt Veto Deplored

R. E. McGahen secretary of the Citizens Union, expressed surprise and disappointment yesterday at Governor Roosevelt's veto of the Lefkowitz bill which proposed an amendment to the election law eliminating the existing provision for "instruction" to voters after they enter the booth.

"This bill," he declared, "had the support of a wide circle of citizens interested in honest administration of the election law."

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 16 1930

RENT LAW HEARING STIRS BITTER ROW

Landlords and Tenants Appear Before Roosevelt

HARLEM ENVOYS VEHEMENT

Deacon Says Congregation Is Praying for Signature

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

ALBANY, April 15.—Landlords and tenants clashed to-day over two rent bills up for hearing before Gov. Roosevelt with such vehemence that the arguments ranged all the way from the liklihood of New York City Municipal Court Justices being swayed in their decisions to whether the prayers of 4,000 Negroes in the congregation of Deacon William Battle are to be answered by executive approval of the measures.

There was such a definite political tinge at the outset that the Governor insisted on confining the discussion to the provisions of the legislation, which was sponsored by Assemblyman Lamar Perkins and Assemblyman Francis Rivers, Negro Republicans of Harlem.

Edward P. Doyle, representing the New York City Real Estate Board, had just predicted Gov. Roosevelt's re-election by 250,000. He argued the Governor could afford to deal with the measures without heeding political considerations.

"Let's forget about politics and talk about the bills," the Governor interrupted. The tenant section in the Executive Chamber, which was crowded for the hearing, applauded.

The Governor indicated at times during the hearing an interest in the bill by Assemblyman Perkins which would grant to the New York City Municipal Court Justices discretionary powers to stay for six months evictions in rent actions due to increase. He indicated doubt that the Rivers bill authorizing the Courts to withhold rents from landlords until repairs ordered by city authorities have been made is necessary.

John Hyman, Vice President of the United Real Estate Owners, and other spokesmen for the landlords told the Governor Municipal Court Justices would be inclined to grant a poor tenant a stay irrespective of the merits of the case.

Later in the hearing Mrs. Lucille Zumer of No. 320 Riverside Drive, New York, who announced she represented the Academy Tenants' League, the United Tenants' League and 4,500 members of the Letter Carriers' Association, became angered at the reflection on the Judges.

"They stand here and practically tell you the Judges are all crooks,"

she said, "I am going to tell Judge O'Leary."

She referred to Presiding Justice Timothy A. O'Leary of the Municipal Court of New York City.

"Pirates and Racketeers"

Assemblyman Perkins assailed the landlords as pirates and racketeers and blood-sucking leeches.

Living conditions in Harlem tenements were described to the Governor as showing the injustice of rent increases. It was charged that bells do not ring, doors do not lock, dumbwaiters are out of commission and sometimes used as dumping grounds for garbage and that vermin infest most apartments.

Deacon Battle, who said his congregation was praying that the Governor would approve the bills, announced he represented North Harlem tenants and exhorted the Governor to sign the measures to give his people a chance at good living conditions. Mrs. Jane Crawley asked the measures be approved to aid the residents of North Harlem and Mrs. Helen Handy pictured the bills as working no hardships on landlords that obey the Tenement House Law.

Those who spoke against the measure included Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Isaac Goldberg of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association; Leo Rosenberg, representing Harlem and Bronx property owners; Charles Eidt, representing Yorkville property owners, Mr. Hyman and Mr. Doyle.

The hearing concluded with Senator Duncan T. O'Brien, Democrat, of New York City, urging executive approval.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

MAY 1 1930

We aren't going to delve much into this Negro Housing Committee. But we will convict it from Mr. Allen's own words. He bewails the fact that people are not investing in it. We will give him one of the principal reasons for that. The Chamber of Commerce went into the housing business once before. Back, soon after the close of the war. Not to provide houses for Negroes. But for anybody who might buy them. In the Sterling avenue extension—Lynton place development. And some of the men who invested money in that, and lost it, remember their foolishness all too well. As do the rest of us, acquainted with the facts.

Mr. Allen, although he may now get some satisfaction from pirouetting about and acclaiming himself as a friend of the Negroes, isn't at all. His housing proposition for them is to erect tenements over near Manhattan Park, moving those who fall for the scheme out of White Plains altogether, and making them race conscious by setting up deliberately, for the first time in this section, a Negro Reservation. That's what he would have done had there been enough people foolish enough to invest in his impractical scheme, had the Town of Greenburgh been willing to make the zone change, and had the experts who considered the matter been able to show a scheme where tenements might be erected to rent within the reach of the average Negro. When Mr. Allen indicates that Dr. Collymore, Dr. Williams and Secretary Morsell would have gone into this Negro Reservation he is missing the mark by many miles. He knows better than that.

And yet he goes about blaming White Plains for failing to support a wild fancy which he admits that Greenburgh doesn't want, which can't be put through, because of the high cost of labor, and which would be offensive to White Plains Negroes if it could be, and if they could pay the rent. If he and four others have purchased eight acres of land in Greenburgh, or if it is costing them $2,500 a year to hold it on option, they have rushed in where angels fear to tread. But as long as Mr. Allen maintains that property loss is only incidental, the rest of us should worry about that. Even though that $2,500 a year seems to loom large in his reckoning. However, he and his associates need not fret. There's a new parkway going to Tarrytown, and the Tarrytown road is to be widened, and the eight acres may be not far from the County Center and the model community that will spring up about it. So that, if they hold on, they will make money instead of losing it, as they and those who invest with them surely will lose money if this effort to create a Negro Reservation in a town that doesn't want it for colored people who do not want it, goes through.

Mr. Joseph Allen's scheme for Negro Housing is as impractical as have been a long list of other schemes to which he has given vent during the past two decades, in his various efforts to inflict his ideas upon his long-suffering fellow citizens.

In his speech Mr. Allen pointed to the fact that there is a Negro living on the New York Post Road, near New York Avenue, which latter is the entrance to Prospect Park. This has brought no complaint, nor caused any public panic, he added. Let us say right here, before we proceed, that there isn't any public panic now. The public is calm. Mr. Allen, Rabbi Abram Voss Goodman, of the Jewish Community Center, the Rev. James A. Fairley, leader of the Community Church, and some of our ministers who should know better, seem to have lost their heads completely. The rest of the town is sleeping peacefully and going its ordinary course, with only the jangling of those we have mentioned jarring its nerves at stated intervals. For common sense we recommend Mr. Allen to the residents of the Highlands and of the Carhart section and to the great majority of colored citizens of the city. All the panic is among the Allens, the Goodmans, the Fairleys and some others of our "namby-pambies," who have been swept along by them. We cannot help but draw attention here to the striking resemblance of that lately-formed Peace Society to the present exhorting to capitalize the Negro controversy. Maybe just a coincidence?

There is a Negro family living on the Post Road, as there are Negro families living all about the town. The others, we shall not name, for to do so would be becoming as unfair as Mr. Allen himself. A quarter of a century ago a Negro family, as decent and as cultured as any of those about whom the present controversy is centering, moved into Grove street, then one of the pretty residential streets of the downtown section, when business was more confined. There wasn't any trouble. After a time they moved away. A few years back a Negro family was about to move into a house quite a ways up Fisher avenue. Neighbors bought the house. All done quietly and without fuss.

From the way the present controversy is shaping up, it looks as if the agitation were preconceived. Not by the Negroes themselves. But by some of those who had posed falsely as their friends, and whose advice they believed to represent the opinion of the community. The Allens, the Goodmans, the Fairleys, et al., may have had more to do with pulling the strings for publicity than appears on the surface.

Mr. Joseph Allen, in calling attention to the Negro family on the Post road, has risen to the heights of meanness. The intention behind that sneaky bit of business will not be missed by any of our colored people.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

New York.

HERALD

FEB 16 1930

Joint Research To Investigate Social Problems

Experts in Various Fields to Merge Efforts in Pursuing Studies This Year

Plans for "merged research" involving joint attack upon a given problem by scientists trained in different techniques are announced in the sixth annual report of the Social Science Research Council, made public yesterday.

The council's 1930 research program includes studies of crime, the Negro family, industrial relations, business investigation, administration of labor laws, international relations, influence of heredity and environment, public administration, social statistics, unpublished social data and social and economic research in agriculture.

More Viewpoints Sought

Other research projects which the council is aiding embrace the history of prices, cultural areas, an investigation of the pioneer areas of Canada and of the Northern Great Plains and a survey of health insurance in the United States.

Though the council regards the individual investigator with a problem of moment to him and with the technical training necessary for its investigation as the most critical single factor in effective research, yet, the report explained, an increasing number of problems are susceptible to fruitful attack from the point of view of more than one discipline.

To Study Doctors' Problems

"Faced by multiple possibilities for important work in this era in which the patient hand of the scientists is unlocking doors on every hand to more effective social living," the report says, "the Social Research Council offers its facilities to those interested in contributing the resources necessary for such work.

"To those concerned with constructive social engineering one of the interesting aspects of contemporary philanthropy is the broadening of its traditional point of view. The increasing attendance of our people at colleges and universities is perhaps not unrelated to this phenomenon of the emergence of private donors with a scientific interest, desiring to furnish sinews with which science can press forward to attack some aspect of that specific problem.

"New Philanthrophy" Not Charity

"This 'new philanthropy' is not charity in the usual sense, but partakes of the curiosity of science itself, a curiosity tremendously intrigued by a basic lack of data and insight with which to rebuild social living at a given point. It partakes of the quality of science at another point, namely its patience, its willingness to rebuild slowly, perhaps at the cost of scrapping earlier ventures, leaving to those of other temper the more immediately appealing types of giving.

"During the last year the council has assisted in the scientific development of such work at the request of interested donors. It has no hesitation in proffering to this widening group of persons the resources at its disposal for the patient study and elaboration of plans for the investigation of problems of importance alike to science and to human welfare.

Co-operates With Government

"Owing to its non-commercial character, its continuous study of opportunities for strategic work and to its ability to enlist the services of scientists in many fields in joint attack upon social problems, the council offers this new school of philanthropists an effective medium through which to invest their funds for the development of social welfare."

Outstanding developments during the ast year, according to the report, have been the addition of a new series of fellowships for the training of social science personnel, close co-operation with the Federal government in planning for important work, the redefinition of council objectives, the appointment of Professor Edwin B. Wilson, of Harvard, as president and of Robert S. Lynd as permanent secretary, and the opening of new headquarters offices at 230 Park Avenue.

Steady progress, it was said, has been made throughout the year in the promotion and related work under council committees.

Senate Passes Bill

Amsterdam News 5/6/30

ALBANY, April 14.—Assemblyman Lamar Perkins' six months' stay bill, intended to aid tenants who are adjudged holdovers, passed the Senate last Wednesday and comes up for a hearing before Governor Roosevelt tomorrow.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 1 - 1930

NEGRO CHILD CENTRE IN 63D ST. IS CLOSED

Budget of the Columbus Hill Settlement, Endowed by Rockefeller, Is Exceeded.

43 OF STAFF DISMISSED

800 Children to Return to Streets—Urban League Protests Order of the Aid Society.

The work of the Columbus Hill Neighborhood Centre, 224 West Sixty-third Street, was suspended for an indefinite period yesterday by order of the Children's Aid Society, which declared that this year's budget for the centre, endowed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., was being exceeded by the disbursements.

More than 800 Negro children who have participated in the school and club life of the centre will return to the streets of the San Juan Hill district as result of the order. The teaching staff, numbering twenty-three volunteers and twenty paid workers, has been notified of its dismissal.

A protest of the aid society's action was filed by the New York Urban League, a Negro organization, in a statement made yesterday by its executive director, James H. Hubert. He charged the society with acting hastily and without consultation with other social service leaders, the advisory committee of the centre or Mr. Rockefeller and without consideration of the need of the community.

Centre Created in 1928.

The centre was created in October, 1928, when Mr. Rockefeller agreed to donate $29,500 toward a three-year expenditure budget of $36,000. His donation was divided into yearly instalments of $12,000, $10,000 and $7,500. The remaining $4,500 was to be raised from other sources.

Administration of the fund was placed in the hands of the Children's Aid Society and supervisory power was vested in an advisory committee composed of representatives of several social service agencies. This advisory council, Mr. Hubert said, was suspended by the aid society last year without Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge or sanction.

In confirming the order yesterday, Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the society, said the 1929 budget was being exceeded and that it was essential to suspend the centre's activities until the Fall at least. He said that unless $2,500 were received other branches of work also would be dropped.

The order shuts down twenty-six classes and discontinues fifteen boys' clubs, five girls' clubs and two parents' clubs. Officials at the centre said they had not heard of any plans to provide substitute facilities for the former students and club members. They expressed the fear that closing the centre would bring an increase in juvenile delinquency and add to the toll of street accidents.

Community Meeting Held.

Reports on the pending dissolution of the centre have been passing through the neighborhood for the past ten days, according to E. H. Wilson, director. They aroused considerable indignation, he added, and resulted in the calling of a community meeting on Tuesday night. Officials of the aid society and other organizations attended and it was announced that the centre would close yesterday.

This announcement evoked a storm of protest from those present and the society was accused of race discrimination. Mr. Lovejoy denied the allegation, reaffirming that financial difficulty was responsible for the order.

It was learned late yesterday afternoon that the Urban League would not permit the centre to be closed for the Summer and had arranged for a benefit performance of "The Green Pastures" on May 6, the proceeds to be used for the centre. Mr. Hubert intimated that if all other means failed, the directors of his organization would conduct the centre, removing it from the jurisdiction of the aid society.

"It seems inconceivable that in a city like New Yorkwith its unlimited wealth, a work of this kind must be stopped for lack of a few thousand dollars," he said. "When Mr. Rockefeller donated $29,500 the funds were turned over, by the Welfare Council to the Children's Aid Society with the hope that the other 10 per cent of the budget might be raised from other sources. In my opinion, the people of that district are justified in feeling they are not getting a square deal.

"It is not only a reflection on our social agencies but unfair to a donor like Mr. Rockefeller to say that we cannot match his gift of $29,500 by raising a mere $5,000; that we can readily step aside and curtail work of so important a character without giving the public an opportunity to assist."

ARGUS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

APR 15 1930

NEW GROUP TO MEET TONIGHT

Colored Civic Association Formed Recently

Another meeting of the Negro Civic Association, which was organized recently, is scheduled to be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of School 1.

The new group was formed to promote the welfare of the colored people of the city,, and beginning with eleven charter members, the organization hopes to increase to a much larger number, and invites anyone interested to attend the meeting tonight.

George Jenkins, who has worked for some time to get the group organized, is the president. Other officers are Edgar S. Chassis, vice-president; James C. Heck, secretary; Stanley Harris, assistant secretary; Harvey Harris, treasurer; Clarence Woods, chaplain; James Reed, sergeant-at-arms.

Other members include Carl A. Butler, George Washington, Vernon Hughes, and Edward Byrd.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

MAY 1 - 1930

ROCKEFELLER SCHOOL CLOSED

Indefinite suspension of the Columbus Hill Neighborhood Centre's work among negro children was ordered yesterday by the Children's Aid Society.

The centre, 224 W. 63rd st., is endowed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The closing order stated that the 1930 budget was being exceeded by disbursements.

More than 800 negro children have attended the school and taken part in the centre's other activities.

Twenty-three volunteer teachers and a paid staff of twenty instructors have been notified of their dismissal.

The New York Urban League, a negro organization, has filed a protest against the aid society's action.

The centre was founded in 1928. Mr. Rockefeller's donation of the project.

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 29 1930

Roosevelt Signs Nine Multiple Dwelling Bills

Harlem Rent Measure Among 59 Approved in Day; Prepares Omnibus Veto

150 Law Changes Pending

Act Providing Two Means of Egress in Apartments Wins

Nine of thirteen proposed amendments to the New York City multiple dwelling law passed by the Legislature were signed yesterday by Governor Roosevelt, together with fifty other bills to which he gave approval. With about ten measures vetoed during the day, the Governor had left for disposal before he leaves the city tomorrow approximately 150 more measures, the majority of which are to be included in the omnibus veto due for announcement on Wednesday.

As he sat in the library of his home at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, he pointed to a huge box of bills beside his chair—the bulk of the collection to go into the omnibus discards.

Among the measures approved yesterday was that introduced by Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, Negro Republican, of this city, providing for the granting of discretionary stays in summary proceedings against tenants, under which a tenant would be allowed to occupy his apartment for six months after eviction proceedings had been started, at the discretion of a municipal court justice.

The measure was bitterly opposed by landlords at a hearing before the Governor, while its proponents argued that it was necessary to protect them, particularly in the Harlem district, against "merciless" landlords. Opponents also contended that the measure was political in origin, intended to advance its sponsor politically.

All of the successful multiple dwelling bills except two were sponsored by Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter, Manhattan Republican, the others having been introduced by Senator John J. Dunnigan, Bronx Democrat, who sponsored bills drafted by the Mayor's Multiple Dwelling Law Committee.

In general, the measures approved will re-establish the requirement of two means of egress from every apartment, prohibit the conversion into apartment houses or dwelling of any dwellings exceeding five stories in height, and also prohibit any material enlargement of existing converted dwellings, and provide for numerous other changes in dwelling construction and requirements.

Still pending before the Governor are the Hofstadter bills abolishing tenement cellar occupancy and vertical ladder fire escapes, and requiring fireproofed wood in tenement construction.

The Governor also signed the D. T. O'Brien bill requiring every apartment house or multiple dwelling of more than two stories to post on each floor, near the elevator or stairway, a sign giving the floor number.

The Lefkowitz bill providing for child welfare allowances to mothers unsupported by husbands absent for two instead of five successive years, and the Fearon measure making it a misdemeanor to deface wilfully or remove the manufacturer's serial number from any mechanical or electrical device were also signed.

In the midst of his final batch of bills, the Governor was disposed to pay little attention to current reports of his availability as a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1932, started by the "boom" speech of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, before the National Democratic Club Saturday night.

NEW YORK EVE POST

MAY 2 - 1930

NEGRO CENTER TO REOPEN

The Columbus Hill Neighborhood Center, 224 West Sixty-third Street, which provides classes and club life for 800 Negro children, has been only temporarily closed for repairs to the building, officials of the Children's Aid Society and the Welfare Council, directing the center, announced today.

The dismissal of a number of teachers is accounted for by the transfer of the school's activities to the public school system, Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, said in reply to a protest against the closing by the New York Urban League, a Negro organization. It had been said that the center was being indefinitely suspended on account of lack of funds.

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 1 - 1930

Negroes Protest As Community Center Closes

Columbus Hill Project Established by Rockefeller Suspends as Funds Give Out

May Reopen by October

Parents Oppose Action of Children's Society Officials

The Columbus Hill Neighborhood Center, which for nineteen months has provided children of the Negro community of the West Fifties and Sixties with a variety of free educational classes, indoor amusements, sports and a sort of junior club life, suspended its activities last night over the pleas and protests of the Negro parents of the district.

Officials of the Children's Aid Society, designated by John D. Rockefeller jr. to administer the financing of the Center, to which he gave $29,500 toward a three-year budget of $36,000, explained to a mass meeting of Negro parents Tuesday night that the suspension was made necessary because the organization had been running ahead of the budget provision in its expenditures.

Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and a member of the Board of the Neighborhood Center, who spoke at the meeting, said yesterday that in seven months the organization had expended most of the money available for a full year. During the summer, he added, the organization hoped to collect further funds, make repairs to the gymnasium of the Center, and re-open at least some of its activities before the beginning of its third fiscal year in October.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift, it was explained, provided the entire $12,000 for the first year, $10,000 for the second year, which has still five months to run, and $7,500 for the third year. He had expected that in each successive year the organization would be able to obtain a larger proportion of its contributions from other sources.

Tuesday night's mass meeting was called by the Neighborhood Club and the Columbus Hill Community League after the parents of the district, in which between 10,000 and 12,000 Negroes reside, had learned that the Center was to suspend yesterday. Mr. Lovejoy, William Hodson, superintendent of humanitarian work for the Children's Aid Society, and William Hodson, of the Welfare Council, addressed the mass meeting, attended by more than 200 Negroes who crowded a small assembly room at the society's building, 224 West Sixty-third Street. It is in that four-story building that the Neighborhood Center carried on its activities.

The mass meeting adopted a resolution which pointed out the need of such work as the center had carried on in keeping children out of the streets, instructing them in sanitation, hygiene, useful arts and other things, as well as providing them with games, sports and clubs. The resolution also asked that the work should go on, and there were indications yesterday that it might, with new hands at the helm.

James H. Hubert, a Negro, executive secretary of the Urban League, which carries on social service work in Harlem, who presided at Tuesday night's meeting, protested yesterday that if the Columbus Hill Neighborhood Center was closed for even a few days, it would kill the interest in the organization which had been developed in the district in nineteen months.

When the center began operations, Mr. Rockefeller stipulated that there should be a supervisory committee made up of members of various welfare organizations and that the financing should be handled by the Children's Aid Society. The society, Mr. Hubert said, had "dismissed" the supervisory committee last November, and it had not held a meeting since then. The committee was composed both of whites and Negroes, and included Mrs. Frederick Stein, Mrs. Ira Wile, Mrs. Alta Dines, Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, Miss Lucy Retting, William P. Johnson, the Rev. John W. Johnson, Negro pastor of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hubert.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930.

New York

Landlords Must Keep Properties In Repair Under Rivers' Bill Which Has Been Approved By Gov. Roosevelt

Despite bitter objections and determined opposition on part of the landlords of New York City, Governor Roosevelt, on Wednesday April 30, affixed his signature of approval to the Rivers' housing bill which provides that tenants may not be evicted for non-payment of rent in cases where the landlord has failed to make repairs ordered by the Tenement House Department.

The bill provides, however, that in such cases the tenant must pay the rent into court, where it is to be withheld from the landlord until the violations are removed.

At a hearing on the bill, representatives of the landlords gave voice to strong criticism of the bill, declaring that it would lead to tenants, in some instances, placing intentional violations on the property, and that to protect themselves the landlords would have to raise rents beyond where they are now.

Answering this, the Governor, in his memorandum, said:

"The landlord who is willing to keep his house in a livable condition need have no fear from this legislation. It has been claimed that the tenant may take advantage of this bill for the slightest detail. This is obviously an exaggeration, because the bill specifically provides that the relief provided can be used only where there is a constructive eviction. It is only the wilfully negligent landlord who will be affected by this bill."

The bill, introduced by Assman Francis E. Rivers, Republican, from the 19th A. D., New York City, to correct alleged misdeeds of landlords in Harlem, was approved by Gov. Roosevelt in the following memorandum:

"It is to be noted that the bill requires, firstly, that the tenant continuously pay the rent; secondly, that the condition be so flagrant as to amount to a constructive eviction; thirdly, that the condition complained of be not the result of a wilful act of the tenant.

"I believe that these safeguards to the property rights of the landlord make this legislation a reasonable safeguard for the rights of the ten-

ants. The last report of the State Board of Housing, dated February 28, 1930, is replete with statements as to the horrible condition of disrepair existing among the cheaper dwelling houses of the state."

Declaring that since the beginning of the acute housing shortage more than ten years ago "many landlords in the City of New York have failed to keep the more moderate and cheap dwelling houses of the city in a decent state of repair," the Governor added:

"The only way that adequate relief can be obtained from these dangerous disease-breeding conditions is by actions of the tenants in compelling landlords to make repairs in order to obtain the rent which has been deposited in court."

Explanation by Rivers.

Assemblyman Rivers, commenting upon the approval of his bill by Governor Roosevelt, offered an explanation of the scope of the bill as it affects the tenants that they may be able to intelligently profit by its provisions. He states that it goes into effect immediately, and advises the tenants as follows:

"This law will fail of any beneficent effects if not properly utilized by the tenants. An explanation of its provisions is for that reason given. In the first place, there must be violations on the premises. In the second place, these violations must have been placed on the premises because of a condition in the premises occupied by the tenant of such serious disrepair as to make a portion of such premises uninhabitable, that is to say, unlivable.

"For example, if a hole in the roof permits rain to enter into one of the rooms so that the room cannot be occupied with safety to health, the statute applies. The law books are full of various cases of what makes premises unlivable, and includes such matters as an excess of vermin, or the complete disrepair of toilet facilities, or dangerous condition of ceilings and flooring.

"In such instances, if the owners fail to make repairs, the tenant can refuse to pay him the rent. The owner will then apply to the court for a dispossess. The tenant will plead this condition of disrepair as a defense and offer to pay the rent into court. The court will hear testimony as to the condition of the apartment, and if it deems that the condition of disrepair makes the premises unlivable he will refuse a dispossess to the landlord and permit the tenant to pay the rent into court.

"The landlord then can never secure that money from the court until he has repaired this dangerous violation.

"Of course, it must appear to the court that the tenant himself did not cause this bad condition of disrepair in order to tie up the landlord's rent the law would not protect such a tenant.

"As the personnel and appropriations of the Tenement House Department are insufficient to cope with the serious condition of disrepair in dwelling houses in New York City, this law, by enabling tenants to aid in compelling these repairs, should be of very effective aid in cleaning up the apartments of New York City and making them safe and healthy to live in."

President's Plan Includes The Negro

7-17-30

Savannah Ga

Says Eugene Kinckle Jones Of The National Urban League

New York, July 12.—That the future plans of President Hoover for the social betterment of American citizens will definitely include the Negro, was assured by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in a special report on the activities of the League for the past four months.

According to the report of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, Ira De A. Reid, director, is now actively engaged in two studies, both of which are of unusual importance. One study on "The Care for Dependent Children Within the United States," is being made at the request of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; the other, which is a study of "Crime Among Negroes," is being made for the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. In this study Mr. Reid is associated with Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who has charge of the study of the Industrial Causes for Crime for the Law Observance Commission.

The Department of Research and Industrial Relations are cooperating at present with the Julian Rosenwald Fund in a study of Industrial and Occupational Trends of Negro Workers in connection with President Hoover's Commission on Social Trends.

In addition to these activities the Department of Research and Investigations has recently published the first authentic study of Negro Membership in American Trade Unions, a comprehensive and informative volume which should prove invaluable to stdents of labor problems.

The Vocational Opportunity campaign for Negro workers, which was conducted throughout the nation by the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, T. Arnold Hill, director, attained a marvelous success despite nation wide unemployment. It served not only to direct the attention of employers to the Negroes' lack of opportunity but also aroused Negro workers to make a fight to hold their jobs. Over 50,00 people were reached by speakers other than over the radio, and hundreds of employers were interviewed in behalf of Negro workers.

In the south, Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director, has completed several important surveys of the Negro population. The Houston survey, which is now on the press, will be ready for distribution in the early fall.

As the field of social work widens, increasing numbers of college graduates are seeking the Urban League Fellowships. This year 74 candidates made application for the competitive examination by which the Fellowships are awarded. Two Urban League Fellowships have been appointed to the New York School of Social Work, one to the University of Pittsburgh, two have been recommended to the Julius Rosenwald Fund for appointment at the University of Chicago and the New York School and one to the Women's Prison Association of New York at the New York School

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 26 1930

Negroes to Erect Convent

Brooklyn Parish Plans Big Community Centre.

A convent, parochial school and community centre to cost $300,000 will soon be erected for the parish of St. Peter Claver, in Brooklyn. This is the only Roman Catholic church for Negroes in Brooklyn. It was founded ten years ago under the pastorate of the Rev. Bernard J. Quinn.

The new construction will consist of a four-story brick building on the northeast corner of Claver Pl. and Jefferson Ave. One feature of the new building will be a dental and medical clinic, which will be open six days a week. The clinic, which will be on the first floor of the building, will be conducted by a staff of doctors and nurses who will give treatments free of charge.

Other features of the building are to be a gymnasium, running track, bowling alleys, recreation rooms, a large auditorium and a roof garden.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 15 1930

$300,000 Convent, School and Centre Planned By Brooklyn Negro Catholic Congregation

The congregation of St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church, 2 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, the only Negro Catholic church in the borough, will erect a four-story brick building on the northeast corner of Claver Place and Jefferson Avenue, which will house a convent, parochial school and community centre. The project was revealed yesterday when an application for a building permit was made and plans were filed in the office of the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings by Henry V. Murphy, architect, of 208 Livingston Street.

The Rev. Bernard J. Quinn, pastor of the church, said yesterday that the building, which will cost approximately $300,000, was necessary because of the growth of the Negro population in that district of the borough. He explained that the church formerly had a parochial school and convent on the site of the proposed new building but that the old structure had been outgrown.

One feature of the new building, he said, would be a dental and medical clinic, which would be open six days a week. The clinic, which would be on the first floor of the building, would be conducted by a staff of doctors and nurses who would give treatments free of charge, he said.

Other features of the building, Father Quinn explained, would be a gymnasium, running track, bowling alleys, recreation rooms, a large auditorium and a roof garden. The first floor will house the gymnasium and auditorium, with the running track and recreation rooms on the second and classrooms, sleeping rooms and other recreation rooms on the third. The fourth floor will be given over to a roof garden, according to present plans.

"We hope that the new building will meet the social needs of the church," Father Quinn said. "We have planned it for a long time and hope that it will be opened for use some time next year. We haven't raised all the money yet and invite contributions to our building fund. I am sure we can put the project over the top."

St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church was founded in 1920 with approximately 1,000 parishioners. That number, Father Quinn said yesterday, had grown "tremendously" since that time.

Columbus Hill Section Will Get Back Its Community Center on September 1

Amsterdam News

J. S. McClain, Philadelphia Teacher and Boys' Worker, to Direct Activities of Health and Recreational Project in Downtown District

6-20-30

New York, N.Y.

The Columbus Hill Community Center, 224 West Sixty-third street, which closed last May and opened a controversy between the Children's Aid Society, the center's director and the New York Urban League, will reopen September 1, it was announced Thursday.

The announcement was made by J. S. McClain, 103 West 141st street, newly appointed director who succeeds Edward H. Wilson, Jr. The center will not only renew its old activities, but will have a new evening medical and dental clinic.

The features of the center will include clubs for men, women, boys and girls, kindergarten classes in the Henrietta School, a baby health station under the direction of the Department of Health, a day nursery and a branch of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Workmen are busy now putting in lockers and showers as adjuncts to the new gymnasium floor.

The center was closed in the spring because of lack of funds. Residents of the Columbus Hill district protested the closing of their only recreational outlet, and James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the Urban League and member of the Columbus Hill board, contended that a little more co-operation and effort would have halted the closing. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had given the school a donation for three years.

Mr. Hubert stated Friday that he and his organization stand ready to give any assistance desired by the Children's Aid Society, sponsor of the center.

The new director of the center is a native of Philadelphia, where he headed the Wissahickson Boys' Club for two years and taught in the public school system. The club work consisted of supervising the recreation of several hundred Philadelphia boys after school.

Mr. McClain is a graduate of Lincoln University, where he received his A. B. degree in 1922. He has done work toward a master's degree at Temple University, Philadelphia, and will enroll for graduate study here at Columbia during the winter term.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 15 1930

Columbus Hill Community Center Reopens Today

Reorganized Institution to Serve Negro Section

The Columbus Hill Community Center, 224 West Sixty-third Street, which was closed last May over the protests of the Negroes of that community and of Harlem, will reopen today, reorganized and redecorated. It will continue its work of providing an all-around program of health and recreation to the Negro residents of the San Juan Hill district.

Mrs. Ira Wile, a member of the house committee, said yesterday that the organization was opening with greatly improved facilities and under the guidance of Julius S. McClain, a new director. Mrs. Wile said that the child health station and the play school had continued to function all summer. Although the organization will continue to exist on the donations of John D. Rockefeller jr., who always has contributed, she said that there was severe need of other funds.

Among the activities planned are club work, handicraft, homemaking, fine arts and music classes, gymnasium and library activities, provision of lunches, dental, medical, vocational guidance and employment services and a day nursery and pre-school classes for the younger children. Clubs will be provided for parents.

Although the doors will open at 9 this morning, the center will officially begin its activities at a meeting tonight, when Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will speak. Representatives of the following co-operating organizations will attend: The Welfare Council, the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the Department of Health and the Columbus Hill Day Nursery.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

North Carolina

Colored Welfare Worker Lauded For Work Done On Meagre Funds

In spite of a white and colored population ratio of approximately 50-50, an examination of the records of the county colored welfare association reveals that work among the negroes of Wilmington and New Hanover is being carried on under the necessary restrictions of an obviously meagre budget and one which receives an appropriation from the city and county $100 less per month than that given the similar organization for needy whites.

Those interested and familiar with the work being done by Carrie G. Hargrave, colored welfare worker, state that the need for an increased appropriation for the association is imperative and ask that as many as possible attend the hearing before the city board of commisisoners, slated for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the city hall, at which time a request for $150 per month appropriation from the city government will be made.

It is pointed out that as the Associated Charities deals only with whites, the single colored worker has unassisted charge of all colored charities, both in the city and county, but that she is accomplishing welfare and probationary work in a trained and efficient manner. Her work and the need for additional funds to increase the range of effectiveness has been respectively praised and endorsed by Miss Columbia Munds, supervising public health nurse; W. P. McGlaughon, superintendent of public welfare; Judge W. H. Montgomery, of the juvenile court and Miss Esther Sliiott, member of the board of public welfare, and organization which has already recommended an increase in appropriation.

Records of the organization show that the county monthly allowance is $150, a sum supplemented from July 1, 1929 to April 1, 1930, by donations from colored citizens and organizations totalling $534.56.

The following account of existing conditions among the elemosynary clients of the organization was compiled by Carrie Hargrave, welfare worker.

Twenty-three aged persons, totally unable to work and with no family connection. Of this number, 17 have rent to pay, this being solicited from friends and churches.

Twenty-seven aged persons living with relatives who are unable to care for them fully on account of the respnsibility of growing families.

Ten persons between the ages of 60 and 70 years living alone, able to work, but enough to care sufficiently for themselves.

Twenty-nine disorganized families, with a total of 112 children, whose mothers support their families by doing laundry work at home, receiving from $2.75 to $3.50 per week when the weather is favorable. Others of this group do day labor, house cleaning, and are able to obtain only two or three days' work a week at 75 cents to $1.25 a day. Still others are employed at the shirt, bag and peanut factories, where they find work only part of the time, and subsequently cannot earn enough to care for themselves and families.

Sixteen temporary families with the same problems as those named, but with smaller families or children old enough to work.

On account of the great demand for aid caused by unemployment in the county recently, funds have been overdrawn, and the association was compelled on April 1 to discontinue charities extended to 20 families.

A tabulation of the needs per month of the association has been drawn up as follows by the worker: for the 23 aged unable to work, $5; for the 2 aged living with others, $3; for the 10 aged living alone, $5; for the 29 disorganized families, $5; for the 16 temporary families, $3. Total amount needed, $439.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Tuesday, July 15, 1930

OXLEY CITES ADVANCE IN WELFARE OF NEGRO

In Five Years Workers Increased to 23 And Funds To $200,000.

HE LAUDS DUKE'S HELP

A graphic description of the progress of negro welfare work in North Carolina in tne last five years was given yesterday at the A. and T. college chapel exercises by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, the director of the negro division of the state board of public welfare.

Lieut. Oxley termed the Rosenwald fund and the Duke foundation two of the chief factors in the advance made in this state. He highly praised both organizations for the amounts given and for the intelligence with which the funds have been applied.

In January, 1925, North Carolina had only one trained social worker for the negroes of the state. In 1930 the state has 23.

In January, 1925, only one county in the state, Mecklenburg, was engaged in social welfare work for negroes. That county expended $1,500 that year for the purpose. During the past year the state expended $61,000 in negro welfare work and $150,000 was expended by other agencies, making a total of over $200,000 in the field.

The Boston Singers are to appear at A. and T. college today at 11:30 o'clock for one of the major summer school attractions. Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, Gertrude Parthenia Brown, dramatic art director, and Raymond A. Walls, music director, will give a joint recital, to which the public is invited.

Negro Welfare Is Promoted In North Carolina

Fund of $161,000 for Salaries Raised in State for Welfare Workers in Negro Communities.

Raleigh Bureau of The News
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, Aug. 25.—Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of work among negroes for the State Board of Public Welfare, has spoken before 3,800 negro school teachers of North Carolina during the Summer on North Carolina's program for negro welfare, according to Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of public welfare. He has recently completed a series of talks before the negro Summer schools of the State.

Among the schools visited were the State Normal School, Fayetteville; State A. & T. College, Greensboro; Winston-Salem Teachers' College; Livingstone College, Salisbury; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte and, the State Normal School for Negroes, Elizabeth City. He also spoke at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and at the Summer school of Religious Education, Province of Sewanee, Lawrenceville, Va.

In speaking before these groups, Lieutenant Oxley declared that this State was the first in the Union to attempt the active promotion of a public welfare program for negroes, a project made possible by two grants from the Rockefeller fund. North Carolina's program has had its influence on the State-wide social program for negroes in Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, and Missouri. Since the establishment of the division of work among negroes, forty-six negro communities have been formally organized. There are now twenty-three trained negro workers placed with the county and city welfare departments. A total of $161,000 has been raised within the State for salaries and expenses of negro welfare workers, and pioneer projects in the field of negro welfare work, of which negroes contributed $61,000.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930 North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Tuesday, January 14, 1930

OXLEY TALKS TO CAROLINA CLASS

Negro Welfare Official Reviews Five Years' Progress and Stresses Needs

Chapel Hill, Jan. 13.—Accomplishments of the State's last five years of Negro welfare work and the need of further social efforts today were outlined to members of the Graduate School of Public Welfare of the University of North Carolina by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of Negro work for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. It was the fourth talk the Negro welfare worker had made on the University campus.

For the good of the State as a whole, its white citizens as well as its Negroes, the State, its counties and its towns should give further help to the Negro in solving his social problems, said Lieut. Oxley.

The speaker briefly reviewed the history of the Southern Negro from his emancipation until today, when many are leaving the country for the town. This move complicates the problem, he said, for statistics show that from the standpoint of health and social disorders the town Negro is worse off than his brother on the farm.

"The utter disregard by the State of its responsibility to the delinquent and under privileged Negro girl and the lack of provision for the care and treatment for the Negro feeble minded are perhaps the most glaring instances of the State's lack of social consciousness for this group in its communal life," said Lieut. Oxley.

"White civilization has forced on the Negro new social, health and economic problems that the Negro, unaided, can no more solve than a few individuals can solve the common problems of a community. If the Negro is to measure up to the highest ideals of our State government, and if he is to participate increasingly in every phase of the State's progressive program of community organization and citizenship, opportunity must be given him for training in the fundamentals of citizenship."

Though there is much to be done, much has already been done, said the speaker who reviewed the progress of his work. In many counties and towns, he said, his division has received hearty co-operation from local officials, making real progress possible.

Oxley Speaks at N. C. University

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—"The efforts of leaders of both groups must be combined under a common leadership with a common purpose, and the social problems of the state as a great community be recognized as human problems and not merely a Negro concern," declared Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Monday.

Speaking to the students in the Graduate School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, Lieutenant Oxley, who is director of the Division of Negro Work of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, told the development and progress made during the past five years in the field of public welfare work among our race in North Carolina. He said:

"North Carolina, perhaps more than any other state in the South, has made greater and more constructive progress in the fields of social welfare and better race relations. This can be accounted for because North Carolina has been most fortunate in her leaders—among both races. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare through its division of Negro Work has endeavored to meet a long recognized need for a constructive state-wide program of public welfare work for Negroes.

"Intelligent study of the social problems of the Negro community and family, and the development of programs in the community, through the stimulating of co-operative self-help effort on the part of the Negroes of the state have been the major points of emphasis.

"Five years of unremitting effort have produced results of importance. At the close of the five-year period, December 31, 1929, there were twenty-eight counties in North Carolina in which welfare work for Negroes was well organized or in process of organizatoin. On the same date there were twenty-two trained Negro social workers employed in cities and counties, and the State Department of Public Welfare. These workers are serving as case workers, probation officers, assistant public welfare workers and special research workers."

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

FEB 18 1930

Institute On Negro Welfare Work On In Greensboro Soon

A. and T. College at Greensboro will be the scene of the fifth annual Public Welfare Institute under the supervision of the division of negro welfare of the State Board of Public Welfare on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Work of the past five years in the field of negro welfare will be summarized, and other phases of the work taken up. A number of outstanding men in this field will make addresses. Speaker will include: Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University; Dr. W. C. Jackson, president of the Southern Inter-Racial Committee; Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene Association; Dr. Harry W. Crane, director of the state board's division of mental hygiene; Dr. T. J. Woofter, social science authority from the State University; Lily E. Mitchell, director of the division of child welfare of the state board; S. B. Simmons, state director of vocational farm work for negroes; D. B. Lowe, federal district home demonstration agent; A. J. Taylor, inter-racial division head of the Boy Scouts of America; Marie McIver, Jeannes rural school supervisor from Halifax County, and Lieut. L. A. Oxley, director of the division of negro work for the State Board of Charity and Public Welfare.

WELFARE INSTITUTE A. A. AND T. COLLEGE

General Field of Welfare Work to be Covered in Open Discussions.

DR. JOHNSON TO SPEAK

Howard Prexy and W. C. Jackson to Give Addresses.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The fifth annual Public Welfare Institute for social workers will be held under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare at the Agricultural and Technical College here, February 19, 20 and 21, according to an announcement by Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Division of Negro work, this week.

The program for the three-day meet has scheduled classes and conference groups on community organization, social hygiene, the Negro in History, special problems of child welfare, housing and the Negro, recreation and the Negro and race relations. These classes and conferences will be held during the day and public mass meetings are scheduled for each evening.

Heading these classes will be:

Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare; Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, American Social Hygiene Association; Dr. Harry W. Crane, division of mental health and hygiene; Dr. T. J. Woofter, University of North Carolina; Miss Lily E. Mitchell, division of child welfare; S. B. Simmons, state director, vocational agriculture.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. W. C. Jackson, chairman of the Southern Interracial Commission, will deliver special addresses.

Among those expected to attend are: Negro public welfare assistants, probation officers, social case workers, officers and workers from private social agencies, preachers, community workers, special teachers, public health nurses, Jeanes workers, farm and home demonstration agents, and citizens interested in social welfare work.

Wilson, N. C. Times
Friday, February 7, 1930

NEGROES HELPING GOVERNOR'S PLAN

W. A. Howard Principal of the Negro Schools to Head the Movement to Make the Week a Practical and Effective One for the Race.

In setting forth plans for the observance of Live At Home Week, the objective has been set to reach every Negro School and church in the county and through these to touch, if possible, every Negro home. In this way the important information included in the call for carrying out the week's program as outlined by the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction will find its way to a large per cent of Negroes.

Farming activities and methods for improvement of living conditions among this class will receive special attention and efforts will be made to carry forward projects and practical work that will in the end aid the farmer greatly.

The ideas of thrift, conservation, application to work and loyalty to state in those matters that will make for sound economic adjustments will be preached as a fundamental doctrine in order that the embarrassment of poor and thoughtless living will not long face those who have suffered. Live At Home and Board at The Same Place will be the slogan. To make this slogan a reality means that the wolf will not find entrance through the doors of farmers who have been failing year after year.

The fine climate and soil of this state invite conscientious men, who farm, to make two ears of corn, two bushels of potatoes, two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. After growing, then make wise use so that the plan to Live At Home will embrace each month of the year and not for the harvesting season only.

It is expected that every preacher will make definite reference to the Live at Home Week in the Sunday sermon, every business man sell the idea along with his merchandise, every teacher make it a subject of vital teaching. Negroes must somehow catch the full meaning of the week's observance and thereby make of themselves more independent and useful citizens.

If there are those who desire to have information concerning any matter relating to the Live at Home observance, same can be secured from W. H. A. Howard, Principal Wilson High School

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Journal

FEB 20 1930

Welfare Workers Conduct Institute

Mr. Davis and Mrs. Kimball Attend Greensboro Conference

Karl W. Davis, boys' probation officer, and Mrs. W. R. Kimball, girls' probation officer, of the City Welfare Department, went to Greensboro yesterday to attend the session of the fifth annual Public Welfare Institute for negro social workers. It will last three days and will be held at the State Agricultural and Technical College.

Among the principal speakers who will be heard during the three days are Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare; the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va.; A. J. McAlister, vice-chairman, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare; Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, American Social Hygiene Association, New York City; Dr. Harry W. Crane, director of mental hygiene for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare; Dr. T. J. Woofter, research associate, University of North Carolina; Prof. Wiley B. Saunders of Univeristy of North Carolina; Mrs. D. L. Lowe, district home demonstration agent, United States Department of Agriculture; Miss Lilly E. Mitchell, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare; S. B. Simmons, State director vocational agriculture for negroes; A. J. Taylor, assistant national director, Inter-racial Activities of Boy Scouts of America. Then Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, colored, director for negro work of the State Board of Welfare, will appear several times as speaker and director of the program.

At the initial meeting yesterday afternoon Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson presided and the Rev. Bowling of Norfolk spoke on "Spiritual Values in Social Work."

Greensboro, NC News
FEB 21 1930

Good Progress Is Registered At Negro Welfare Institute

Dr. Wiley B. Sanders to Speak at Public Meeting Tonight—Dr. F. O. Nichols Speaker Last Night—Announce Increased Hospital Aid by Rosenwald Fund.

"Social Hygiene and the Negro' was the last night's topic of Dr Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene association, before the second public meeting of the welfare institute for negro social workers in North Carolina which is being conducted in the city under direction of the division of negro work of the state board of welfare.

Dr. Nichols' address was neard by an interested audience of several hundred. The final public meeting will take place tonight in St. Matthews Methodist Episcopal church at 8 o'clock, with Dr. Wiley B. Sanders, of the state university's school of welfare, making the address. He is to reveal the progress made during the last eight months in the study of negro child life in North Carolina. This study is being made at a cost of $10.000 and at the joint expense of the Rosenwald fund and public subscription. A. W. McAlister, of Greensboro, is to preside.

Mr. McAlister is to speak this morning at one of the class meetings of the institute, which will be held, as were those yesterday, in the nurses' home at the Richardson Memorial hospital. Mr. McAlister is vice chairman of the directing body of the state board of welfare. Lieut. L. A. Oxley, directing head of the institute, will open the first class with a resume of what has been done in negro welfare work in this state in the last five years. S. B. Simmons, state head of vocational agriculture for negroes; Miss Lily E. Mitchell, head of the division of child work of the state board, and Dr. Harry W. Crane, of the state university, will be among the leaders of the day's classes. An average attendance of 70 social and welfare workers and students was registered at yesterday's classes.

Dr. R. T. Harris, of Chicago, a special medical representative of the Rosenwald fund, arrived here yesterday and will remain through today. It was learned with genuine interest that the Rosenwald fund directors are planning to co-operate with the counties and other governmental agencies in the Carolinas for a larger distribution of funds to aid in hospitalization and nursing of negroes. Dr. Harris has secured from the state board of welfare permission to have Lieutenant Oxley accompany him for a week's tour of negro hospitals in North Carolina and South Carolina with a view to recommending just how the increased appropriation for medical work shall be apportioned. It is regarded as very likely that the Richardson Memorial hospital will be among the institutions to benefit from the enlarged funds. Most of it will be used in co-operating with counties in providing hospitalization where none is now available.

Dr. Crane made an interesting address at one of yesterday's classes on mental factors of particular importance in juvenile court work. He spoke of neutral sets, or expectations, which may hurt the attitude of the youthful offender. Words like judge, court detention home and the like lead to definite expectation, of severity and harshness which it is unfortunate to have in the minds of youthful offenders.

Dr. Nichols was last night presented by Dr. F. D. Bluford, of A. and T. college, the institution which has been acting as the host for the institute. A majority of the attendants are rooming and eating there. Excellent musical features were provided by the quartet from Bennett college.

Dr. Nichols opened with counsel to negro social workers to keep up a brave heart, and not to despair of the future. Despair is out of place, he said, when the progress of the race since slavery is taken into consideration. In no other field has the negro made greater progress than in assimilating the ideals of a monogamous family life. Dr. Nichols then turned to social hygiene as an important work in continuing the progress of the negro in family ideals. He said that sex and family education should be included in the curricula of all the schools, that personnel bureaus should be established in the colleges for definite personal findings in negro life, and that a more vigorous effort to secure better health conditions should be made, particularly as to the controlling of birth.

Greensboro, NC News
FEB 20 1930

125 To Attend Negro Social Welfare Institute Classes

Dr. R. H. Bowling Addresses First Public Meeting and Declares Warm Heart and Blameless Life Necessary For Success In Social Welfare Work.

An attendance of 125 or more social workers among the negroes of the state is expected to be registered this morning when the classes open for the two-day session of the fifth annual public welfare institute sponsored by the division of negro work of the state board of charities and public welfare.

The formal opening of the institute occurred last night at St. Matthews Methodist Episcopal church, at Five Points, when an address was made by Dr. Richard H. Bowling, of Norfolk, on "Spiritual Values in Social Work." An attendance of some 300 or more was registered at that time.

At the close of the public meeting, Lieut. L. A. Oxley, director of the division of negro work for the state welfare board, expressed the regret of the entire institute that Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare, is prevented by illness from attending. He spoke of the threatened loss of Mrs. Johnson to North Carolina, by proffers made her of positions in New Jersey or with the federal government, and declared that her loss would be a heavy blow to negro welfare work in North Carolina, since she has been outspoken and energetic in her support of the work.

Presiding last night was Miss Lily E. Mitchell, director of the division of child welfare for the state board. A. and T. college students and the church choir presented musical features.

Tonight a second public meeting will be held at the church with Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Tygiene association, the principal speaker, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, head of A. and T. college, presiding. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock and both whites and negroes will be welcomed. During today the various special phases of social welfare work will be discussed in morning and afternoon classes at Richardson Memorial hospital, the leaders being Miss Mitchell, Lieut. Oxley, Dr. Harry W. Crane, of the State university, Dr. Nichols and others.

A warm heart, a sympathetic spirit, and a blameless personal life were characterized last night by Dr. Bowling as the extra qualifications which a person must have to make a real success as a social worker. Without such qualifications he cannot get close enough to actually touch the spirits of the unfortunate persons he is trying to aid, said the speaker. The aim of the social worker, he declared, was:

"Giving ourselves in warm-hearted love to make these under-privileged ones flower out and become their very best."

The fascination of social welfare work was declared to lie in the element of the unknown in human character. It is the unguessable and unpredictable quality in human nature that makes social science different from any other science and more fascinating than any other, he declared.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS DISPATCH

APR 9 - 1930

Colored Welfare Asks Appropriation of City

A request for an appropriation of $150 per month during the coming year was made to the city board of commissioners this morning by the colored welfare department of New Hanover county.

The request, presented in letter form for the organization by Emmett Belamy, stated that the colored welfare department was at present receiving $150 each month from the county government, and that if granted $150 by the city, would still have a discrepancy of $139 per month in the total appropriations and operating expenses.

It was stated that the organization plans to collect $139 each month during the coming year through donations.

The commissioners filed the letter and told the spokesman that the hearing also petitioned for would probably be granted some time before the date for determining the budget.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930 Ohio

Italian Nuns to Work Among Cincinnatians

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—Announcement was made here last week that through an arrangement made in Rome by Archbishop John T. McNicholas (white) of this diocese, seven English speaking nuns of the Missionary Franciscan Sisters of Mary Immaculate are to be sent here especially to work among members of our Race. The mother house and novitiate of the order from which the nuns will be sent are at Grotta Feralata.

The sisters will work particularly in St. Anthony's parish, where they will have their own house. The order numbers 6,000 nuns and its members have been quite successful in work among members of our group.

NEW SHOEMAKER CENTER

Appropriate exercises marked the cornerstone laying, dedication and opening of the grand new Shoemaker Center on Cutter street Sunday. Dr. Clark presided. The speech of Mr. Bleecker Marquette, head of the Better Housing League, was graceful forceful, frank. Other speakers were Miss Shoemaker, Mr. John Ragland Mr. F. A. B. Hall and others. Rev. Page prayed. Skies wept and then the audience was taken to Antioch. President M. C. Clarke of the Imperial Finance gave a very appropriate introduction to Dean Kelly Miller, the famous educator of Washington, D. C., who held the attention and deeply interested the audience. The Mayor of the city was not present. For further particulars and pictures, we refer those interested to refer to The Bulletin, Superintendent Ragland's organ of local publicity.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE
CINCINNATI, O.
AUG 5 - 1930

NEGROES ENLISTED IN CITY BEAUTIFUL WORK

Mayor and Mrs. Willingham Stir Enthusiasm.

"Unless we have a clean city we cannot hope to have a healthy city," said Mayor Watkins Overton yesterday afternoon in addressing a group of negro civic leaders in the Church Park Auditorium. Mayor Overton and Mrs. E. G. Willingham, chairman of the City Beautiful Commission, were the principal speakers, pointing out to the negroes of the community the part they may play in cleaning up and beautifying the city.

"Eighty per cent of the deaths from meningitis in the recent epidemic were among the colored people," continued Mayor Overton. "The best way to prevent a recurrence of this sort and to check the spread of disease is to be to work and clean up your own home and yard and alley and then see that your neighbor follows your example.

"Although the practice of civic improvement will tend to increase property values, the greatest benefit of such a beautification program lies in its stimulus to good citizenship, for it will result in a cleaner, finer city in which to raise and educate our boys and girls and it will develop in them a splendid spirit of civic pride."

Mrs. Willingham appointed a central committee composed of Anna Brown, Jennie Brodnax, Emma Locke and Bennie Booth, to organize the colored population for city beautiful work, suggesting that they divide the territory into districts and naming special chairmen in each district.

"We need the help and co-operation of our negro citizens," said Mrs. Willingham, "and we are more than gratified at the enthusiasm you have already shown."

Those who are planning gardens according to the system arranged by the American Association of University Women have been asked to fill out the following blank and send to Mrs. Richard H. Anderson, 1629 Forrest Avenue, not later than Aug. 12.

attractions besides dancing. Here is an unselfish and noble effort that deserves every encouragement.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH
NOV 28 1930

The Negro Does His Part.

EVER READY to shoulder his share of responsibility in civic problems, the Negro of Columbus has come promptly to the front with an offer to aid the crisis that faces the city's eleemosynary program.

On next Tuesday night, the second Assembly ball will be held at Memorial hall and the proceeds will be devoted to a small group of the city's most important charities designed for the relief of people of all colors and creeds. This is the second affair of this nature staged by this club, which is among the oldest in Columbus.

Response to the efforts of the colored citizens last year was fairly liberal and as a result the committee was able to do no small measure of good work. The Old Folks' home received $201, the Baby camp $121, the Children's hospital $282 and the Ohio Avenue Day Nursery $201. Generous aid made it possible to devote virtually all the proceeds to charity.

This year, a well-known band will be on hand to provide music and there will be many other

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1930.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BULLETIN

APR 15 1930

CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO WELFARE IS LAUNCHED

Plans for the membership drive of the Crispus Attucks Community Association were outlined by E. T. Atwell, director of the campaign, at a meeting of negro residents at the Odd Fellows building, Cranston street, last night, and the drive was officially launched.

Mr. Atwell explained the need for either a surplus or special gifts for facilities or a building fund, in order to meet the demand for adequate housing of activities.

William P. H. Freeman, president of the association, announced that the Interdenominational Ministers' Union on Sunday unanimously voted to indorse the immediate development of the association and approved the drive for memberships.

Negro ministers voiced their interest in having an agency to meet the social welfare needs of their people. James M Stockett, chairman of the campaign, explained that he had received a subscription from the porters at Union station.

Governor Norman S. Case and Mayor James E. Dunne were the first to contribute, it was announced.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
JOURNAL

JUL 5 - 1930

NEGROES TO HAVE COMMUNITY CENTRE

Drive for Funds to Be Launched, Sponsor Says.

A proposed community centre for colored children and adults is to be erected on the property of the Allen A. M. E. Church, A street, at an approximate cost of $50,000, according to Rev. Robert H. Gross, formerly of Jamestown, O., who took charge of the parish here three weeks ago.

The present structure is to be torn down and a brick and stone edifice is to take its place. A building fund drive for $10,000 is to be launched from headquarters in the old Industrial Trust building.

Mr. Gross erected a large church in his last parish. "It is the problem of the entire community," said Mr. Gross, "that our people have access to a social centre where their idle time may be profitably used.

"At present, especially since the schools have let out, the streets in our section are full of boys and girls who have no proper outlet for their energies.

"We are going to try to provide a community centre with shower baths, reading and game rooms, and an all-round equipment for a modern work among our people.

"Providence has a colored population of some 12,000 souls and adequate social organization for this group is the concern of every citizen. We will need a lot of help. We must rely on the generosity of all citizens.

"An auditorium for public worship is needed, of course, but we must provide a centre for a seven-day week program. If anyone would see the problem we face, let him ride through the streets of our neighborhood and see for himself the great numbers of children running about aimlessly."

Mr. Gross said his people would do their best to raise the needed money, then the citizens of Providence, and in proportion to what is done locally, he will make an appeal to the denominational board for further assistance. Checks and money orders should be sent to the Allen A. M. E. Building Fund, old Industrial Trust building.

Social Conditions, Improvement of- 1930 South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE
MAY 30 1930

Better Homes on St. Helena.

Advance in home life of the six thousand Negroes whom Penn school serves on St. Helena Island is the prime objective that the school strives for, and the year's work toward that end culminates in better-homes week early in May. It is a great week for the people: They gather to look over certain of the homes in which have been made simple improvements; a successful poultry-grower gives a program in her yard, and beginning with Sunday, when all the pastors preach on better homes, through Saturday, when the week ends with a ball game, the various sides of home-making in a rural community are emphasized.

Miss Rossa B. Cooley, principal, refers in a letter to two days of this year's big week:

"The Lands End demonstration brought together 143 people from many plantations. The home has trees around it, a five-roomed house, every room looking its best with fresh paint and bright-colored bedspreads and curtains. The kitchen is the most attractive room in the house, and when we remember that the homemaker spends so much time there, it is fortunate that it can be.

"The Penn school band was there, the three island ministers, teachers, farmers and their wives, boys and girls. The carpenters from Penn took out a model home, built half the size of the actual plan, and this shows how a small house can be planned for $600 that is most attractive for our island. . . .

"And I must tell you about Baby day. Can you imagine 57 babies, brought in from all corners of the island, all in their shining best, and mothers and midwives all shining with pride? The babies were weighed and measured, and 45 of them won the blue ribbon! They make a day of it. Lunch is served under the Live-oaks in our grove, a program is given in the hall. . . . This year a motion picture was given, and many of the older folk saw their first and to them all it is a miracle!

"We have never had so good a year —262 boys and girls enrolled and our rural school program works. The school is full through the spring term for they all have two full days on the home farms."

Nelson Frierson, dean of the University of South Carolina law school and Dr. William H. Mills of the Clemson college faculty, are among the trustees of Penn school, which is trying to keep the St. Helena people happy and prosperous on their farms mostly their own, and to train them to meet successfully changing economic conditions.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

AUG 30 1930

Negroes and Community Chest.

There can be no Community Chest in Columbia without taking into consideration what is probably nearly half of the population, the colored half. It would not matter whether the Negroes have anything at all, certainly that section of hte Community Chest, the Associated Charities, must and has ministered to their wants so far as it was able.

But an active campaign on the part of the colored people of the city to aid in the Community Chest campaign would make for a binding force in the community that would be excellent. Therefore the meeting a few days ago in Bethel A. M. E. Church at which it was determined to give all possible aid to the Community Chest is to be greatly commended.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
Friday, October 10, 1930

NEGRO COMMUNITY WORK IS PROMOTED

Cooperation Of People Of City Asked In Drive For Honor Roll Members.

Cooperation of citizens of Spartanburg in the drive for honor roll members in the Negro Community Association which is fostering the work of the recently inaugurated Brush street community center, is asked by Asa Thompson, undertaker, prominent local leader of his race, in a letter to The Herald.

The honor roll membership drive will come to a close on October 13, with a meeting at the community center on Brush street. A goal of 200 members has been set. This, the first negro community center to be established in the city, had its inception in the efforts of the Womens' Missionary Society of Bethel Methodist church.

Aiken, S. C. Journal & Review
Wednesday, December 3, 1930

AIKEN AMUSEMENT CENTER

Some time ago, Mrs. Jessie May Smoot, of Washington, D. C., purchased the Old Colored Free School Building, 915 Fairfield St. The building has been used for rooming purposes and other general uses. Recently Mrs. Smoot came to Aiken to live. She has made some drastic changes in the appearance of the place.

All former occupants have vacated and every room up stairs has been thoroughly renovated, painted and new furnishings in each room. Nine rooms have been so provided for the accommodation of anyone desiring a nice comfortable quiet room for one night or for the season. This accommodation will be known as "Travelers Inn."

The first floor of this building comprises a large room which is being arranged and equipped for the convenience of churches, societies, clubs, etc., when a desirable place is needed to give entertainment or socials.

The new name for this place will be Aiken Amusement Center.

December 5th, will be the formal opening date for this Center. A free Chinese supper will be given from 5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. It is the desire of the promoters that every one will avail themselves of the opportunity to come in and enjoy a supper of especially prepared Chinese dishes. It's fre to everyone, come. The occasion will be interspersed with Chinese songs, dances and Chinese childrens parade.

People of the entire city of Aiken are cordially invited to witness the opening of the Aiken Amusement Center. Moving pictures will be given Tuesday and Saturday night each week. Mrs. M. B. Price and Mrs. J. M. Smoot are the promoters and managers of this Center. They desire the presence of white friends.

—Contributed

Social Conditions, Improvement of— 1930 Tennessee

Nashville Tennessean
Monday, March 10, 1930

NEGRO FASHION SHROW

The annual fashion revue sponsored by the Nashville Negro Board of Trade will be presented Friday at the Bijou theater. The A. & I. State Normal and a number of negro clubs will participate in the style show. Proceeds will be used for civic and charitable purposes.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

APR 27 1930

NEGROES PLAN PROTEST.

A mass meeting will be held today by the negroes of Memphis at Community Center, 546 Beale Avenue, to draw up a petition to President Hoover protesting the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court, Dewitt Alcorn said yesterday.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVENING APPEAL

APR 26 1930

NEGROES TO TAKE CHARGE OF SOCIAL CONTROL BOARD

The department of Social Control recently established in conjunction with negro public schools by the board of education will be turned over to Memphis' colored population at a mass meeting Tuesday night in Booker T. Washington High School. Presentation address will be made by Dr. Sutton E. Griggs. Prof. G. P. Hamilton, principal of the school, will accept in the name of the public. Remarks will be made by M. S. Stuart and H. D. Whalum. The High School chorus will render music.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

APR 3 - 1930

Negroes Co-operate In Garden Contest

All entrants in the special competition for Negroes in THE BANNER garden contest are requested to make their entries through the Tennessee Colored Fair Association in the Negro Board of Trade Building, 415½ Fourth Avenue, North.

Due to the fact that the Negro Board of Trade is handling the local end of a State-wide garden contest sponsored by the Fair Association, efforts of THE BANNER and the fair association have been pooled and all details of the contest will be handled through the Negro Board of Trade.

Entry blanks may be secured at the association offices in the Negro Board of Trade Building or the BANNER Garden Contest entry blanks appearing in all issues of THE BANNER daily, may be used.

Judges are as yet unannounced, but will be selected from both the Tennessee Colored Fair Association and the Negro Board of Trade. Awards will be given by THE BANNER in two classes as follows: First—for the best garden, and second, for the home grounds showing the greatest improvement.

Texas.

Social Conditions. Improvement of—1930.

WHO WILL DECIDE?

By J. ALSTON ATKINS

(Editorial)

Ordinarily, men's personal views are wholly immaterial, but now and then there arise questions of civic attitudes and procedure which involve principles that are of general interest to the community and which are of sufficient importance to require all who have different opinions to state their positions. The Houston Informer feels that the following facts disclose such a question.

Houston Informer

On Monday, November 10th, 1930, the Houston Business Men's Club, of which Prof. C. H. McGruder is president, having succeeded C. F. Richardson, resigned, passed a motion commending the work of Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director of the National Urban League, in making the survey of welfare conditions among Negroes of Houston, and authorized the president to appoint a committee to confer with Mr. Thomas, who was in Houston last week, and cooperate as he might suggest in trying to establish a branch of the Urban League in Houston. Prof. McGruder appointed the following committee: J. M. Burr, chairman; Prof. I. M. Terrell and Carter Wesley.

11-22-30

This committee conferred with Mr. Thomas upon his arrival in Houston and Mr. Thomas suggested that $5,000 for the first year would have to be raised to get an Urban League branch started in Houston. While discussing the matter of putting on a drive to raise this amount, the fact of the Community Chest's pending drive was called to the attention of the committee.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that ultimately the Urban League would have to be supported by the Community Chest, and that the proper procedure would be to defer any independent drive and take the matter up with the Chest officials. This was adopted unanimously by the committee and was done. The Chest officials promised consideration, and the committee offered its cooperation to the Community Chest.

Houston, Texas

Now the Houston Defender comes out with a front page editorial statement under the caption, "THE MIRROR," in which the members of the committee appointed by the president of the Houston Business Men's Club are called "Senegambians" and "Self Appointed Leaders."

We call attention first of all to the fact that H. P. Carter, president of the Houston Defender, a member of the Houston Business Men's Club, was present when the above mentioned vote was taken, and voted in favor of it. N. Dudley, Jr., secretary of the Houston Defender, is also a member of the Houston Business Men's Club, was also present at the meeting and registered no dissenting voice.

First—If it is the policy of the Houston Defender to express editorial opinions based upon groundless rumors and without investigation of the facts, that is its own affair.

Second—If it is the policy of the Houston Defender to describe committees, appointed by the Houston Business Men's Club and functioning according to instructions as "Senegambians" and "Self-Appointed Leaders," it may do that too.

Third—If the Houston Defender thinks that Negroes should not ACTIVELY cooperate with Community Chest officials, that is also its business. But The Houston Informer is definitely opposed to all these views, and when there is apparently a deliberate attempt to misinterpret the facts and to distort the public conception, The Informer feels that it is called on to take up the cause of those who are unselfishly attempting to work for the uplift of the masses of our race and to bring a better day to pass.

H ouston, the finest place in which Negroes live in the Southwest, has for years been cursed by that sort of public expression which has caused the masses of our people to feel that individual effort was to be preferred to group action. There has, in some cases, been definite attempt to prove that any person or organization who tried to improve the condition of Houston Negroes, without having first obtained the permission and consent of "The Big Boss," "The Idol of the People," etc., and so on, was attempting to prove himself or itself "a would be leader not worthy of the public trust and confidence; that the public needed to be warned against him or it. Those days are gone.

Self-appointed leaders or otherwise, The Informer feels that those who intelligently and sensibly seek closer cooperation between themselves and the leaders of the other race in matters which have for their end the betterment of Houston generally and the Negro race as such, are entitled, not only to the generous support of the general public, but that they should be protected against the sort of individualistic opposition which is born of the "dog in the manger spirit."

Houston Negroes need only to look back on their past eleven or twelve years of striving in individualistic ways to prove to themselves that there has been too much "knocking" and too little "boosting" of racial attempts and efforts. The Informer feels that the Houston Business Men's Club was altruistic in its efforts to seek to create another welfare agency. It feels that it was eminently in its place when it sent that committee out to work with Mr. Thomas. It feels that there can be no argument as to the need of Negroes in this town to become more able to work as groups instead of as individuals. And it further feels that when any institution, be it newspaper or individual, attempts to discourage such efforts; when it attempts to discredit movements which can be argued against only on the grounds that those who propose them are "would be leaders," etc., that individual or institution needs to examine its own house closely and to discover that "even the choicest idols sometimes are found by their worshippers to have feet of clay."

Houston Informer

11-22-30

If the editor of the Houston Defender or of "The Mirror" will disclose his identity, the management of The Houston Informer will have even more to say than is said above. Further, The Houston Informer serves notice on the Houston Defender and everybody else that it will fight public or private wrong, as well as bluffers and knockers, wherever they show their heads.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1930

Texas.

TIMES HERALD
DALLES, TEX.
FEB 12 1930

NEGRO WELFARE WORKER RE-EMPLOYED BY CITY

Hilaria D. Morgan, negro welfare worker who was discharged several weeks ago, was re-employed by the city Wednesday, upon motion of Water Commissioner oJhn M. Fouts.

Her reinstatement was petitioned by more than 500 white and negro citizens, including four former mayors.

She will receive her former salary of $40 a month from the city and $40 a month from the [illegible].

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

APR 17 1930

Campaign Startea To Raise Funds For Negro Settlement

Negro leaders of the Bethlehem Settlement House and Day Nursery, sponsored by the Social Service Bureau, have started a drive to raise $1000 with which to repair and remodel the settlement house.

The drive began April 13 and will terminate on May 11 with a band concert and open house at the settlement house, 1216 Erichson, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Recently three new clubs have been organized at the settlement, according to Walter W. Whitson, superintendent of the Social Service Bureau, who discussed the strides made at the settlement in the last few months. A young men's club just organized has an enrollment of 22, with 100 per cent attendance so far. The new English class is composed of 32 members and another men's group meets regularly.

Besides these there are eight other clubs for women, girls and children interested in the athletic, sewing and various other activities.

In the report for March the figures showed that there were 36 children cared for in 26 days; that meals were served to 80 adults, 105 babies and 919 children.

With the money which they hope that they hope will be raised, a porch will be built so that the children may have a place to play in rainy and in very warm weather. Also an annex will be built, to be used as a combination kindergarten and meeting room for the mens classes.

The kindergarten will open May 1. There will be a teacher provided for 12 months in the year, Mr. Whitson said.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH
APR 18 1930

NEGROES ASK RELIEF FUND

A campaign to raise $1000 is being conducted among negro residents of Houston to finance the addition of more adequate facilities at the Bethlehem settlement and day nursery, 1216 Erickson street. The settlement and nursery is conducted by the social service bureau.

Federated missionary societies of the churches of Houston have supplied a kindergarten teacher to instruct the children below the first grade, and part of the funds being raised will be used to improve this kindergarten. Shower baths also will be made available with the money.

In addition to the day nursery, social settlement activities are conducted in the building, including classes in sewing, homemaking, mothers' meeting, boys athletic club and a class for adults unable to read or write.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

SEP 7 - 1930

CHEST WORKERS TO VISIT NEGRO AREAS

Preliminary plans which include an organization of 200 workers to cover the entire negro population of the city during the Community Chest drive which will last from November 12 through the 22nd, will be outlined Sunday night at the Moorland branch of the Y. M. C. A., Flora and Boll streets, at 8 o'clock.

F. Ewell Starks and L. W. Stewart have accepted the chairmanship and secretaryship, respectively, of the work to be done in the negro division. Both Starks and Stewart have given their services to the Community Chest in the past as they are going to do this year.

"My conviction regarding the Community Chest is that it is a definite challenge to every man interested in the welfare of the community at large," Stewart declared. "I feel that everyone who is able should be expected to give time, effort and money to the enterprise. It is certainly my intention to do so and I believe that many other colored people in Dallas feel as I do."

He said that the advisory council of the chest, working in the negro sections of the city, will this year be able, he hoped, to acquaint the negroes more fully with the work being done.

PRESS
FORT WORTH, TEX

SEP 9 - 1930

CHEST APPROVES LENA POPE HOME

Application to Executive Group for Final Report

The Community Chest committee on agency co-operation has approved the admittance of the Lena Pope Home, Inc., into chest membership, Dr. Henry G. Bowden, chest executive, said Tuesday.

The application of the Council of Negro Charities has been referred to the Council of Social Agencies' special committee for further study.

The chest executive committee meeting, called for 11 a. m. Tuesday, was postponed until 11 a. m. Friday, because a quorum could not attend.

The executive committee was to ratify the action of the agency co-operation committee, taken at 3 p. m. Monday, and set a date for the directors' meeting.

Dr. Bowden said Tuesday that work was going on all the time looking to the second annual chest campaign, Oct. 21 - Dec. 13.

The budget committee probably will meet the first week in October, to set the campaign goal and ratify all agency budgets.

A nine-month audit of each of the chest agencies will be made in October, and the remaining three months' books will be audited for the year ending Jan. 5, 1931.

Directors will meet next week to plan for the drive and pass on applications for membership.

The special committee which will study the application of the negro charities consists of Bowden, Dr. A. H. Flickwir, and Chas. G. Cotten.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST AND US

Houston Informer

Now that the time is again upon us for contributions to the Community Chest, it appears to The Informer that two types of thoughts should remain foremost in the minds of the thinkers among us. First, this has been a hard year and the economic situation is still far from what it should be. Many among us and among all races in this city are still without employment and the various agencies which extend help to the unfortunate will be taxed to their capacity to relieve that condition. With the coming of more severe weather there will be more and more calls for help. In order to meet these calls, more than the ordinary amount of money will be used. The agencies can have it only as those among the citizens who have not suffered as much, give. It should therefore be a real duty to give to this effort more largely than ever before. Houston's needy must be helped.

The other consideration should be that of thought for the place in this yearly effort which the race has. Heretofore, with but few exceptions, it has been true that the Negro division has been very poorly organized. There has been duplication of effort in many instances and practically no effort in others. Last year Houston Negroes had the experience of being solicited, in many instances, by white workers who had found that no organization existed in the Negro division and who realized that there were many prospective subscribers among Negroes. Many a Negro business man was solicited by a worker of the other race who casually, in the course of a conversation, asked if he had contributed. That situation should not again exist. 11, 1, 30.

Houston Negroes are in complete sympathy with the movement. They desire as a group to do their full duty toward the movement. They know their own people better than others and if given opportunity early enough, could organize their own divisions and work much more effectively than is now the case. As it now stands, a few days before the effort opens, one or two of them are called and asked to name a head of a division. Not being willing to be misunderstood, they comply. But the effort is ineffective as is to be expected. Houston, Texas

Negro leadership in Houston should long ago have improved that situation. Business men and other leaders should have long ago sought contact with the governing heads of the Community Chest drive and sold them the idea of as complete organization of the Negro division as of any other. Another year should not pass without this having been done. Let us support this drive liberally. Let us give till it hurts. And after the drive is over let us get with those who plan the drive for next year and see to it that the Chest profits by the increased results of early and more complete Negro organization.

NEGROES AND THE COMMUNITY CHEST

Houston Informer

A committee appointed by the Houston Business Men's Club last week had occasion to interview the heads of the Community Chest campaign and discovered that the reason for the exclusion of Negro workers in a regular division was due to the failure of those of the race who subscribed in other campaigns to pay their pledges. It is alleged by the Chest officials that many fell down completely on their promises and that too large a per cent of the pledges were worthless. It is worthy of note that the members of the committee were able to convince the officials that lack of organization of Negroes and lack of planning were responsible for the situation and to obtain from them the assurance that they

would study the situation more closely in the future.

It appears to The Informer that there should be enough pride among us in this city to render such a criticism unjustified in all future efforts of such a sort. That can happen only as there is such organization among us as to render us able to keep up with those who pledge on such occasions and see to it, for the benefit of the reputation of the race, that the pledges are paid. It is not enough just to secure pledges. It is all too true that there are many human beings who will sign pledges and promptly forget them. And they are by no means confined to our race. But since it is true that we must, more largely than any others, keep our records clear, racial pride should spur us on to study to remedy this condition as far as possible.

There may be some who will contend that the statement of the Chest officials was born of a lack of consideration for us. The Informer holds no such views. The fact that each year the agencies serving us along with all Houston are included in such a large way means that they are sincerely in earnest in their efforts to do a first class piece of social service. And that should be all the more reason for us to seek to show that the spirit of self help is in us and that we realize that we do have a definite duty to support such efforts. Advertisement of the benefits derived by Negro agencies from the Community Chest drive should be used to spur on the contributions of members of the race. Leaders in all walks of life should bend their energies toward the movement. Negro divisions should be organized early enough to study the field and to solicit those whose pledges mean something and it cannot be doubted that Negroes are more able to know those among them whose pledges are good than are any others. The Community Chest officials should be interviewed again with the idea in mind of selling them the plan of A COMPLETELY ORGANIZED NEGRO DIVISION WHICH WOULD DO THE SAME SORT OF STUDY OF THE SITUATION AS DO THE OTHER DIVISIONS WHICH SEEK LARGE GIFTS AND THEN GO OUT for individual contributions. The Chest would benefit and the race would increase in self respect. Its reputation with others for being able and willing to do its share would be much improved. The future demands that the criticisms of this year shall never again be justly laid at our door. Our pride should rebel at the idea that the situation go unremedied.

COMMUNITY CHEST GOAL SURPASSED

Houston Defender

The annual Community Chest drive, which ended here last Saturday night, when the goal of $514,000 was exceeded by more than $15,000—the chest workers reporting in excess of $529,000 in 1931 subscriptions—not only upheld "Heavenly Houston's" record in this respect, but the result dealt a terrific blow to the constant talk of "hard times" and "business depression."

While this city does face a grave and acute unemployment situation, just like the majority of American cities and towns, conditions are not quite as bad here as pictured by some of our calamity howlers.

11-29-30

In the face of such unfavorable conditions and notwithstanding the "fear psychology" which seems to have this community in its grip and grasp (in which respect Houston is not unlike her sister cities), chest workers reported that they did not experience as much trouble this year as last in the campaign to procure chest contributions and pledges.

Houston, Texas

Houston has an enviable record in connection with the annual conduct of her chest drives, and it is the one community project where racial, religious and political lines are forgotten and obliterated.

While the Negroes of this city took no active part in the recent drive, as in past years, nevertheless they supported and subscribed to the fund in a very encouraging manner, which bespeaks their community pride and civic loyalty.

The Defender regrets that chest leaders frowned upon the idea of an organized drive among Houston Negroes, directed by members of the race; for such official action by chest directors is calculated to decrease the race's interest in such a community movement.

Setting forth the reason that Negro subscribers to the chest, obtained heretofore by colored chest workers, failed to pay their pledges, the chest leaders took the position that a campaign among our people as in former years was too expensive and unproductive of results.

This may be true in part, but it must be borne in mind that most of the colored chest subscribers are contacted during the preliminary gifts campaign, and that colored workers in previous years have had to solicit funds and pledges from the remnants—the few members of the race whose contributions or subscriptions were not procured in the preliminary drive conducted by white chest workers at the various industrial plants and other places where large numbers of Negroes are employed.

Unless the colored chest workers are given an opportunity to participate in this annual preliminary gifts drive, at which time the white chest workers visit all places employing large numbers of persons, very little can be expected from the type of campaign which has been conducted here among Negroes during the past years.

The chest drive, just like the fund, is a community project, and no single element in our population should be denied or refused a chance to serve in some definite and positive way in the soliciting field; and, whatever the cause for the action this year excluding Negro workers, it will be well for the chest directors to adopt and pursue a different policy next year.

Houston Negroes are as interested in and loyal to every need of this community as any other racial group residing here, but the Negro's economic status renders it exceedingly difficult for him to respond to such appeals and make periodic payment of pledges like more fortunate and favorable races.

But whatever their mite may be, individually or collectively, the forces should be organized in such a manner as to make possible hereafter their active participation in every Community Chest drive, as well as every other civic undertaking affecting the status of every inhabitant of this municipality.

The question of leadership and organization naturally enters into the equation, and, if the proper leaders are selected for this work and if they are chosen in ample time to organize their teams and apportion their districts, at the same time getting in on the preliminary gifts campaign, The Defender can see no feasible or logical reason why Houston Negroes should not take an active part in all subsequent chest drives.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1930. Virginia

SOCIAL AGENCIES COUNCIL RETAINS OFFICIAL ROSTER

Journal & Guide

The annual meeting of the Colored Council of Social Agencies was held Thursday night of last week at which time re-election of officers took place. The entire roster of present officers was retained. Dr. S. F. Coppage is president; Mrs. P. B. Young, first vice president; Dr. C. R. S. Collins, second vice president; F. E. Burleson, executive secretary; Abner Lee, assistant secretary; Mrs. Clara Holland, treasurer, and Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, chairman of executive committee.

Among the important recommendations made by Dr. Coppage in his annual report was that the Council of Social Agencies lend its moral support to the program of the local association for the blind, and encourage the Urban League program of vocational opportunity for the Negro masses. He pointed out that the personnel of the council is composed of individuals who ally themselves with practically all community welfare projects, whether they be affiliated with Chest Fund or not.

In recognition of what the Council deems to have been helpful service on the part of the Journal and Guide, President Coppage addressed the following letter to this newspaper this week:

Norfolk

"P. B. Young,, Editor,
Norfolk Journal and Guide,

"We wish to express to you our deep appreciation for the invaluable services you have rendered us from time to time. From the formation of our organization you have stood by us with unlimited support, and most of all, with constructive suggestions.

"Also, we do not lose sight of the personal service you and your colleagues have contributed to our program. This public service has been more far reaching because it has had the backing of your unselfish personal services and those of your entire staff.

"The Council also takes cognizance of the wonderful successfully carried through program the committee on Vocational Opportunity Campaign, of which you were chairman. We hope something permanent may come from this movement, and we stand ready to cooperate with you."

"Norfolk Council of Welfare Agencies
"S. F. COPPAGE, President."

Social Conditions, Improvement of-930

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Expert Social Workers at Child Health Conference

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The White House conference on child health and protection with Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, M. D., as chairman is being held here Nov. 19 to 22. A group of 15 Race experts, representing national organizations and important local welfare work in different sections of the United States, are included on the membership roster of the conference. "All have contributed largely to the conference from their understanding and experience," said Secretary Wilbur. "It may reasonably be expected that the White House conference, through the breadth and universality of its scope, may serve the fundamental cause which interests them—opportunity for their people."

Eight Race experts in sociology and education are serving in the third section of the White House conference, education and training. Mrs. Anna E. Murray, chairman of the national legislation committee of the National Association of Colored Women of Washington, D. C., is serving on the family and parent education committee in this section. Mrs. Murray enjoys the distinction of being the first to establish and promote kindergarten training for young women and her school here won a national reputation early in the century.

Mrs. H. R. Butler, president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers of Atlanta, Ga., is serving on two committees: The infant and preschool child and the school child. Other Race experts on the school child committee include Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of Valena C. Jones school in New Orleans, La., and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Miss Althea H. Washington of Howard university, Miss Edna Colson of Virginia State college and Miss Mary Williams, director of the health center of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

Miss Williams, who was appointed on the Mississippi flood commission of 1927 by President Hoover, is a graduate of the Richmond Hospital Medical Training School for Nurses, Simmons college of public health nursing in Boston and also took special courses in public health at Harvard university. She was enabled to take the course at Harvard as winner of a scholarship from the Julius Rosenwald scholarship fund of Chicago.

On Delinquency

Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, superintendent of the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls at Peak's Turnout, Va., is a member of the committee personnel on delinquency. Early in the year Mrs. Barrett received one of the Harmon awards for distinguished achievement in the field of education among delinquent girls. It came as a recognition of the 15 years of service that Mrs. Barrett has given to the development and maintenance of the unique school in Hanover county, Virginia.

Ernest T. Attwell, Philadelphia field director of the bureau of Colored work of the National Recreation association is on the subcommittee on recreation and physical education outside of school. T. Arnold Hill, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes of New York, is working with the committee on vocational guidance and child labor. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, is on the committee for the socially dependent.

Ralph W. Bullock, national secretary for work with Colored boys of the national council of Y. M. C. A., is on the committee for youth outside of home and school. He has recently become a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and is author of "In Spite of Handicaps."

Assisting the conference in an advisory capacity are such outstanding authorities as Robert J. Elzy of the Brooklyn Urban league; James H. Hubert of the New York Urban league, Lawrence A. Oxley of the North Carolina department of public welfare, Jesse O. Thomas of the National Urban league and Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Other Advisors

Other advisers are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman college; Mrs. Clara Burrill Bruce, director of Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Inc., New Lork city; Mrs. Marion D. Butler, district of Columbia Federated Clubs; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, United States office of education, interior department; Mrs. M. Mossell Griffin, chairman of the hospital and nurse training schools committee; Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, chairman of mother, home and child department of the National Association of Women; Miss Mineola Kirkland, supervising principal, 10th division, District of Columbia public schools; Miss Grace S. Lowndes, civic secretary of Urban league of Pittsburgh; Miss Anna M. Jackson, assistant to the director of night schools, District of Columbia public schools; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Mrs. Mary A. McNeill, member of the District of Columbia board of education; Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, executive secretary, National Association of Women; Miss Anita J. Turner, director of physical education in charge of Colored schools; Dr. Clara Smith Taliaferro, District of Columbia Federated Clubs; G. C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of District of Columbia public schools; Mrs. Gertrude H. Woodard, Miner Teachers college, Washington, D. C., and William L. Perry, supervising principal, 11th division, District of Columbia public schools.

MANY EXPERTS FOR WHITE HOUSE MEET

Secretary Wilbur Says Participation of Group Interesting and Significant

TO MEET NEXT WEEK

Child Health and Protection is Topic.

The participation of Negro experts in child care in the work of the White House Confernce on Child Health and Protection is called "interesting and significant" by Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, M.D., chairman of the conference.

Special problems of considerable importance to colored people and of great importance to the country as a whole will be discussed when the conference meets in Washington, November 19-22.

Fifteen Experts

A group of fifteen experts representing national organizations and important local welfare work in different sections of the United States are included on the membership roster of the conference.

"All have contributed largely to the conference from their understanding and experienc " said Secretary Wilbur.

Mrs. Anna E. Murray, chairman of the National Legislation Committee of the National Association of Colored Women of Washington, is serving on the Family and Parent Education Committee.

Mrs. H. R. Butler, president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers of Atlanta, Georgia, is serving on two committees: the Infant and Pre-school Child and the School Child.

Other Negro experts on the School Child Committee include: Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of Valena C. Jones School in New Orleans, La., and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; Miss Althea H. Washington of Howard University, Washington; Miss Edna Colson of Virginia State College, and Miss Mary Williams, director of the Health Center at Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, superintendent of the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls in the Department of Public Welfare at Peaks Turnout, Virginia, is a member of the committee personnel on Delinquency. Early in the year Mrs. Barrett received one of the Harmon Awards for distinguished achievement in the field of education among delinquent girls.

Ernest T Atwell, field director of the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association is on the sub-committee on Recreation and Physical Education Outside of School. His headquarters are Pihladelphia, Pa.

T. Arnold Hill, director of Industrial relations of the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes of New York, is working with the Committee on Vocation Guidance and Child Labor.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League is on the committee for the Socially Dependent. Its report, to which Mr. Jones has contributed, recommends that legislation establishing systems of home relief and child care be revised so as to accord with the accepted principle that children should not be removed from their homes for reasons of poverty alone.

Ralph W. Bullock, national secretary for Work with Colored Boys of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, is on the committee for Youth Outside of Home and School. He has recently become a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and is author of "In Spite of Handicaps."

Assisting the conference in an advisory capacity are such outstanding authorities as Robert J. Elzy of the Brooklyn Urban League; James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League; Lawrence O. Oxley of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare; Jessie O. Thomas of the National Urban League and Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Others advisers are:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Bethune- Cookman College; Mrs. Clara Burrill Bruce, director, Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Inc., New York City; Mrs. Marion D. Butler, District of Columbia Federated Clubs; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education, Interior Department; Mrs. M. Mossell Griffin, chairman of the Hospital and Nurse Training Schools Committee; Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, chairman of Mother, Home and Child Department of the National Association of Colored Women.

Miss M. eola Kirkland, supervising principal, Tenth Division, District of Columbia Public Schools; Miss Grace S. Lowndes, civic secretary, the Urban League of Pittsburgh; Miss Anna M. Jackson, assistant to the director of night schools, District of Columbia Public Scohols; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Mrs. Mary A. McNeill, member of the District of Columbia board of education.

Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Women; Miss Anita J. Turner, directro of physical education in charge of colored schools; Dr. Clara Smythe Taliaferro, District of Columbia Federated Clubs; G. C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of District of Columbia public schools, Mrs. Gertrude H. Woodard, Miner Teachers' College, Washington, D.C., ahd William L. Perry, supervising principal, eleventh division, District of Columbia Public Schools.